

SIR WILFRID LAURIER MOVES AN AMENDMENT

Liberal Attitude Justified by Government
Failure to Introduce Naval Legislation—
Wider Markets for Canada Are Demand-
ed and Free Wheat Urged

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—The debate on the address got under way in the commons yesterday afternoon and evening, the feature, of course, being the speeches by Premier Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The latter challenged a division by moving an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne in the following terms:

"We regret to represent to your royal highness that in the gracious speech with which you have met parliament, while it is admitted that business is in a depressed condition, yet there is no indication on the part of your advisers of determination to take any steps toward relieving such a situation."

Sir Wilfrid spoke at some length and with considerable vigor in support of his amendment, declaring the government should do something to remedy conditions which, it was admitted, existed. It seemed to be the desire of the government to simply enjoy the fruits of office and mark time.

Touching on the tariff, Sir Wilfrid said that while he did not claim that it was entirely responsible for the high cost of living, it was under the shelter of the customs tax that the combines operated to the disadvantage of the people. Sir Wilfrid declared that while not indifferent to office, he was actuated in the course he had adopted not by a desire to be returned to office but by a wish to do something for the good of the country.

As anticipated, Mr. Borden gave his reasons for not introducing the naval bill again this session. He said he did not again propose to give the enemies of Great Britain an opportunity to gloat over the second defeat of the bill in the senate. He intimated that the bill would not be introduced again until the government was assured it would be passed. In the meantime should any movement for disarmament be commenced with the approval of the admiralty, the Canadian government would be willing to co-operate.

In regard to the senate, Mr. Borden said that the Conservatives would welcome as an issue criticism of the constitution of the senate and the manner of election thereto. He emphatically denied that the government was not concerning itself with the pressing problems of the day. The situation was being considered in all its aspects. He believed that the existing depression is but temporary and that the development of the future would be good.

Dr. Clark, of Red Deer, followed with a general criticism of the government and the plan for free wheat and other tariff changes.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he had listened, both with interest and pleasure, to the observations made by the mover and seconder. He could not subscribe to many of their statements, both as to facts and figures, nevertheless he could join in extending to them his hearty congratulations.

The mover of the address, he said, had made no reference to the failure of the government to call parliament in November. Sir Wilfrid suggested that the reason for the delay was that the insolvent debtor with a long list of liabilities and but few assets.

The leader of the opposition next referred to the appointment of a solicitor-general. At last it had fallen on the shoulders of the member for Portage la Prairie (Hon. Mr. Meighen), who was well qualified from a legal and still better qualified from a political standpoint for the post. Mr. Meighen possessed a subtle mind and was an able dialectician and a clever sophist. Mr. Meighen had good points and it was strange the government had taken so long to recognize them. The reason no doubt was that Mr. Meighen was not the only pebble on the beach. It is strown with pebbles. Sir Wilfrid's explanation of the appointment of Mr. Meighen was that the member for Portage la Prairie was not satisfied with showing his ability. He had shown his teeth also, and when Mr. Borden saw them ready to sink into his flesh he was ready to make the appointment.

Sir Wilfrid then said that Hon. G. E. Foster should not have accepted an appointment to the Dominion trades commission. The minister of trade and commerce should have remembered that no man can serve two masters. Mr. Foster had been searching for trade in China and Japan, but all the benefit the government would get from his travels would sit lightly on two wings of a sparrow and not impede its flight.

Sir Wilfrid next referred to the construction of the National transcontinental railway. If there had been any advance there was only the speech from the throne to vouch for it, and it had certainly not been on the section between Cochrane and Quebec.

There were two things that had not been referred to in the speech from the

No Hope Entertained For Lord Strathcona

Ball at Government House, Ottawa, is Postponed Because of High Commissioners' Illness.

London, Jan. 20.—Bulletin issued to-day on the illness of Lord Strathcona are as follows:

At 9.30 this morning: "No hope entertained of recovery."

An hour later the following official bulletin was published: "Lord Strathcona has had a moderate night, but continues to lose ground."

At 4.30 this afternoon: "Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, high commissioner for Canada, is dying. The physicians in attendance report that he had become unconscious."

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 20.—Owing to the very serious illness of Lord Strathcona the state ball at government house, which was to have taken place to-morrow evening, has been postponed until January 29, an official statement to this effect has just been given out at government house.

The naval aid bill was the second matter left out of the speech. Only three weeks ago the correspondent of the London Times had cabled that it was sure to be reintroduced. There need be no further comment than that the non-introduction of the bill was the best justification of the attitude of the Liberal party upon this question and of the amendment voted by the senate last session.

The bill of last session had not been founded on principle or even emergency, but was simply founded on expediency. The government had intended to introduce contribution under the shallow pretence of emergency, but who was there to-day who spoke of emergency. Lord Haldane, when in this country recently, had declared the relations between Great Britain and Germany to be cordial, and a recent dispute over territory in Africa had been settled without trouble. A flood of light had been let in, and the country now knew, as did the civilized world, how it had been deceived on the question of emergency. It had been clear that panics were engendered by armor-plate men to obtain fat contracts for their firms.

The first train between Spain and France got through to Corbera yesterday, but more than twenty other provincial lines are completely out of service. The minister of war has authorized the commander of the garrisons to utilize the troops in digging out snow-bound roads. A temperature of 4 degrees below zero has been registered in the department of Haute-Loire, and six below zero in the Auvergne region. Meteorologists find that the rigors of this winter equal those of the historic seasons of 1870 and 1888. Fox, deer and other wild animals have been found dead in the forests.

MISS WILLIAMS-TAYLOR ENGAGED TO CAPT. COPE

Daughter of Canadian Will Wed Heir to Baronetcy Created 300 Years Ago.

London, Jan. 20.—The marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Captain Dene Cope, of Branshill Park, Hampshire, eldest son of Sir Anthony Cope, Bart., and Brent, the only daughter of Sir Frederick and Lady Williams Taylor. Sir Anthony Cope is a retired lieutenant-colonel of the Rifles Brigade. The baronetcy was created three hundred years ago. Sir Frederick Williams Taylor, recently resigned from the position of manager of the London office of the Bank of Montreal, which he held since 1908. Sir Frederick accompanied by Lady Williams Taylor and their daughter, sail on Wednesday, January 2, and after a few days spent in New York, they proceed to their new home at 665 Mountain avenue, Montreal.

NANAIMO CONSTABLE SHOOTS YOUNG MAN

Charge of Wounding Preferred in Case of Youth Injured in Back.

Nanaimo, Jan. 20.—P. Crowther, a special provincial constable, is under arrest charged with shooting and wounding John Lewis early yesterday. The victim of the shooting is in the hospital and grave fears for his recovery are being entertained.

Lewis and four other young men got into a row in Chinatown over the payment of a meal, and during the fracas the restaurant was more or less wrecked. The police were telephoned but before their arrival Lewis and his companions had left the premises and were on their way home when they were accosted by the police. Immediately upon seeing the police Lewis and his friends took to their heels and were ordered to halt by the specials. They disregarded the warning, whereupon Constable Crowther fired a shot at the fugitives, the bullet striking Lewis in the back between the shoulders. The wounded man was taken to the hospital, where it was found the bullet had fractured a vertebrae.

CONSOLS DROPPED WHEN KAISER REPORTED SICK

London, Jan. 20.—An unconfirmed report that Emperor William had suffered a paralytic stroke caused a monetary scare on the London stock exchange to-day. Consols dropped half a point but soon recovered 3/4 of the fall.

Berlin, Jan. 20.—It is officially declared that there is no truth in the rumors current to-day of the illness of Emperor William.

STRIKE ENDED.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Operations on the Delaware & Hudson railway had reached practically normal proportions to-day. The strike came to an end last night.

JAIL BREAK FAILS SEVEN ARE KILLED

Three Convicts at McAlester Obtain Revolvers and Shoot Their Way Out

YOUNG WOMAN CARRIED AS SHIELD TO BULLETS

Men Obtain Buggy and Are Pursued by Guards on Horseback

WHEN HORSE IS KILLED THREE ARE FOUND DEAD

McAlester, Okla., Jan. 20.—Quiet prevailed to-day at the state penitentiary, where last night seven persons lost their lives during a battle between guards and three convicts who attempted to escape. Bodies of three prison employees who were shot at their posts and those of the three convicts are in the penitentiary morgue, while in the city, a few miles distant, the body of Judge John R. Thomas, of Muskogee, a visitor at the prison, who was killed by a convict, awaited final preparation for shipment to relatives. In the prison hospital, suffering from bullet wounds, are Miss Mary Foster, telephone operator at the prison; John Martin, turnkey, and C. L. Wood, guard.

The bodies of H. H. Droyer, head of the Bertillon department; Patrick Oates, assistant deputy warden; and F. C. Godfrey, of the guard, were held for word from relatives as to their disposition.

Pistols, smuggled into the prison and reaching the hands of Charles Koontz, "China" Reed, and Thomas Lane, the convicts who were killed in the dash for liberty, were the cause of the tragedy. To-day Warden Dick continued the investigation to discover the means by which the weapons came within the walls. Word came from Oklahoma City that a special commission may be appointed by the state to make an investigation.

Armed with their pistols, Reed, Lane and Koontz, when labor ended for the day in the shop where they were employed, made their way through a basement store-room and up a dark stairway to the entry-room of the main building. There stood John Martin, the turnkey, but before he realized what the presence of the men meant, a shot passed through his cheek, knocking him down. The men then secured the keys.

With a shout to the other prisoners to join them, the three rushed forward. Oates, the assistant warden, was shot through the heart. Near the door of the warden's office sat Judge Thomas, who was waiting to see Warden Dick on business.

"Boys, I'm an innocent bystander, just here on private business," the judge called, as he sprang to his feet and put up his hands. One of the convicts shot him and then killed the guard.

Miss Foster, the telephone operator, then came in for attention from the three. They overthrew the switchboard, hoping to disconnect the wires.

By this time the greatest excitement was sweeping through the prison. Convicts were shouting cheering words to the escaping men, and guards were shooting as they ran about to quell the outbreak.

The three convicts then went toward the gate, carrying Miss Foster as a shield. Godfrey, one of the guards, attempted to halt them and was killed. A bullet then went wild and passed through the office door of Droyer, the Bertillon expert, and killed that official. A shot from a guard hit Miss Foster in the leg.

Reaching the gate the three men dropped their burden after unlocking the last barrier to freedom and sprang into a buggy. Lashing the horse, the convicts sped down the road.

The dash for freedom was short, however. Guards on horses quickly came within shooting distance and a running fight began. The convicts made a desperate fight as the buggy lurched along, but it was soon over. When the horse at last fell from a shot and the guards came up, the three men in the buggy were found to be dead.

Within the prison guards worked heroically, driving the convicts to their cells and holding at bay those who threatened to overpower them. Order was soon restored.

CONVENTION OF SAFETY AT SEA SIGNED TO-DAY

London, Jan. 20.—December 14, 1914, is the time limit set for the acceptance by the various countries concerned in the convention drawn up and unanimously adopted by the revision committee of the international conference on safety at sea. If the treaty is approved, it will go into effect July 1, 1915.

The convention is to be signed by all the commissioners to the conference at 4 o'clock this afternoon, after which it will be sent for approval to the legislative bodies in the countries concerned.

LIBERAL CAMPAIGN IS OPENED AT ASHCROFT

Leader of Provincial Liberal Party Exposes Land Dealings of the British Columbia Government Showing McBride's Methods of Giving Land to Speculators

FROM H. C. BREWSTER'S SPEECH AT ASHCROFT

In 1907 an amendment to the land act made it permissible for an agent to locate and stake land.

The manner in which these lands have been alienated is a scandal.

Land bought for a dollar or a drink.

From January 1, 1908, to December 31, 1910, 1,284,720 acres were sold to 144 syndicates, and none of these acquired less than ten square miles.

Most of it is sold as second-class land.

Money due to government not collected while McBride floats \$1,500,000 interest bearing treasury notes to meet obligations.

In the last four years overdue interest of land speculators amounts to \$250,000.

"That is why the Liberals have placed in their platform the declaration that under their rule there will be no more land for the speculator."

Aschroft, B. C., Jan. 20.—A most encouraging start was made by the Liberal leaders on their tour of the province at the meeting held in the opera house here last night. It was very fitting that this centre should have been chosen as a point from which to set out, as it has been a consistently Liberal town throughout its history, at every election for province or Dominion.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Sleitch, who made an excellent speech. Mr. McConnell was the first speaker, but he excused himself from any lengthy remarks in order that Mr. Brewster and Mr. Macdonald should have the time. The leader made one of his best speeches, touching briefly on several of the issues but devoting most of his attention to the land question. His exposure of the manner in which the McBride government has given away the richest sections of the agricultural lands of the province was a revelation to many, and his outline of the Liberal policy of land settlement appealed to all as the only one which would be of any effectiveness.

Mr. Macdonald was in a good vein, and fully realized the reputation which had preceded him as a destructive and constructive critic of provincial affairs. He cited instances of the manner in which not only the lands and timber, but the hard cash of the province had been dissipated for the benefit of party friends.

Mr. Brewster, by way of introduction, explained the object of the tour and his colleagues were conducting to familiarize the people with the conditions governing the administration of the affairs of the province and the policy the Liberals will pursue when they are given an opportunity to do it. He devoted considerable attention to the land question, trenchantly criticizing the present administration, and the audience were several Conservative electors, while a gratifying feature was the number of ladies present.

Armed with their pistols, Reed, Lane and Koontz, when labor ended for the day in the shop where they were employed, made their way through a basement store-room and up a dark stairway to the entry-room of the main building. There stood John Martin, the turnkey, but before he realized what the presence of the men meant, a shot passed through his cheek, knocking him down. The men then secured the keys.

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FRANCE PROTESTING DEFAULT BY MEXICO

Peace-Union at Berlin Outlines Plan for Arbitration in Civil War

FEDERAL REFUGEES ARE HELD AT FORT BLISS

Barbed Wire and Soldiers Surround Thirty-Three Hundred Men and Six Generals

MERCADO SAYS POSITION AN UNPRECEDENTED ONE

Paris, Jan. 20.—The French foreign office instructed the French minister to Mexico to-day to protest to President Huerta against the suspension of the payment of interest on the Mexican public debt.

The French



EVER HEAR

Of REXALL CHERRY BARK COUGH SYRUP? Folks who've tried it say it's wonderful. It soothes the throat and the chest and loosens the most stubborn coughs. The quantity sold is in itself an indication of its efficiency and at this time of year it would surely be wisdom to have a bottle in the house. Three sizes, but only one quality, \$1.00, 50c, 25c.

Corner Fort
and Douglas

PRESCRIPTIONS.
We are prompt, careful, and use
only the best in our work.

Phone
135

Windsor Grocery Co.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

GOVERNMENT ST.

Large Navel Oranges, 3 dozen for 50¢
Franklin Health Flour, a package 30¢
Local Fresh Eggs, a dozen 45¢

613 Pandora.

Phones:
4360, 4361



A new consignment of

ENGLISH GRATES

Have just arrived, making our stock complete. A special line for bed-rooms at reasonable prices.

Copas & Young's Prices are the Lowest Possible

NO SECONDS or DAMAGED GOODS SOLD. ALWAYS
FIRSTS GUARANTEED

NICE SWEET NAVEL ORANGES
2 Dozen for 25c

TOMATOES, OKANAGAN OR TARTAN BRAND

2 Cans for 25c

EARLY JUNE PEAS, TARTAN BRAND

Per Can 10c

JOHN GRAY'S PURE JAM, All Kinds

2 and 1 lb. Glass Jars 35c

JOHN GRAY'S PURE JAM, Gooseberry, Plum or Greengage

4 lb. Tin 50c

JOHN GRAY'S PURE JAM, Raspberry, Strawberry or Black Currant

4 lb. Tin 60c

OKANAGAN APRICOTS

Large Can 20c

OKANAGAN PEACHES

Large Can 25c

FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR

20 lb. Sack \$1.10

Patronize the Store of the People

COPAS & YOUNG

Anti-Combine Grocers—Corner Fort and Broad Sts.
Phones 94 and 95.

ULSTER VOLUNTEERS ARE READY WHEN REQUIRED

London, Jan. 20.—The leaders of the Ulster Unionists assert that they have enrolled more than 100,000 volunteers, who are to act as an army to fight home rule. The signalling and dispatch-riding corps were over-recruited.

The Orange leaders have arranged a special service for every town of any importance and medical and nursing services have been created. Seven hundred women have qualified as members of the first aid to the injured organization in Belfast alone. Other

women meet regularly and make bandages and other hospital appliances.

Two big hospitals have been arranged for in Belfast and small clearing hospitals for other places. The Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava offered her residence at Clandeboye as a convalescent home. Arrangements are also under way for the purchase of a big convalescent ship.

These are the acknowledged leaders ready for all possible emergency. Enclosed by the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava is a sum of £10,000, to be used for the purchase of a big convalescent ship. The sum will be used for the purchase of a big convalescent ship.

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NEWSMEN OF MEXICO RELEASED FROM JAIL

Served Terms for Plotting to
Send Arms Across the
United States Border

Tacoma, Jan. 20.—Released from the federal penitentiary at McNeil's Island after serving a sentence of 23 months for plotting to smuggle arms across the Mexican border, four newspapermen of Mexico identified with the revolution arrived in Tacoma yesterday in charge of the warden. The party included Ricardo Magnon, Librado Rivera, Enrique Magnon and Anselmo Figueroa. Asked if they would return to Los Angeles, Enrique Magnon said they might soon, to be in closer touch with the situation. He said the Zapistas and Magnonistas are in accord on the land question in Mexico, and said they had been in correspondence with Zapata. Enrique said they did not agree with the Carranzistas, who were office-seekers and not the peons.

Enrique said President Wilson should not "butt into" the affairs of Mexico, but let the Mexicans settle their own questions. It was learned that Ricardo Magnon, one of the best informed in the party, would probably resume an editorial position on *Regeneracion*, the newspaper published in Los Angeles. They expect to remain here only until Wednesday, and will be given a reception by the Socialists at Eagle's Hall. William C. Owen, editor of *Regeneracion*, met the party here.

Leaky Roofs Repaired with "Nas" Composition. See Newton & Greer, 1226 Wharf street.

Cheap Saanich Acreage

Nine acres odd, near Keatings, good chicken farm, in timber, part has been cut. \$250 per acre. One-third cash, balance arrange.

A. S. BARTON

Real Estate and Financial Agent.
215 Central Building, Victoria,
B. C. Phone 2901.



Individual Trustees Unreliable

No individual can be fully relied on to discharge the duties of an executor or trustee under a will.

In the midst of his responsibility, his plans half executed and known only to himself, he passes into eternity, leaving an awkward tangle for others to unwind. Sickness, age or infirmity may overtake him long before the completion of his task.

This Company has no such limitations. It is the ideal Executor and Trustee. It should be named in your will.

Dominion Trust Company

"The Perpetual Trustee"
Paid-up Capital and
Surplus \$ 2,800,000
Trustships under
administration, over 6,000,000
Trusts for Bonobold-
ers, over 25,000,000
909 Government Street
HUGH KENNEDY
Local Manager

SIX BILLS BROUGHT IN OTTAWA COMMONS

Amendment to Dominion Elec-
tions Act; Titles, Abolition of
Death Penalty and Others

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—The first business before the house of commons was the introduction of six bills yesterday. Mr. Burnham (Welland-Peterboro) had the distinction of bringing forward the first bill, his measure providing for an amendment to the Dominion Elections Act, so that the deposit required from a candidate may be the same as that required from provincial candidates. Mr. Burnham followed this with his bill "To abolish titles of honor in Canada."

Mr. Lapointe, of Kamouraska, was named as the second of this bill.

Mr. Bickerdike, Montreal, introduced a bill to abolish the death penalty in Canada. "I feel that the death penalty is a blot on Christendom," he said, "it is a blot on religion, and a reproach to any Christian nation that allows it to stand on its statute books."

Mr. Bradbury, Selkirk, brought forward two bills, one having reference to the pollution of the navigable waters and the other to regulate cold storage.

Mr. Verville, of Maisonneuve, once again introduced his bill providing for an eight-hour day on public works, and expressed the hope that it might be received this session and that the government would be as sympathetic towards it as they had been when in opposition.

Mr. McLeod, the new member for York, N. B., moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He referred to the illness of the Duchess of Connaught. The indisposition of the duchess, he said, was a matter of regret to the whole Canadian people.

Mr. McLeod said that while it has been admitted that Canada is to some extent affected by the worldwide financial stringency, it was a matter of satisfaction that during the year the trade of the country had established a new highwater mark. This was due in part to the fact that the wheat crop had been the best in the history of the country.

Taking up the legislation mentioned in the speech from the throne, Mr. McLeod first spoke of the redistribution bill. He referred in this connection to the claims of the Maritime Provinces, that they should not lose their present representation. While admitting that the provinces down by the sea have no legal claim, he said, there was a very strong moral and equitable claim, more particularly on the part of Prince Edward Island.

"We feel," said Mr. McLeod, "that in dealing with this question there will be real fair play."

Referring to the lack of any reference to the highway bill in the speech from the throne, Mr. McLeod said nothing could be more important to the farmer than good roads. In conclusion, Mr. McLeod referred to the naval situation.

"I have not," he said, "been informed as to the reason the Naval Bill is not to be brought down this session."

"To Canada has come, as to every land under the flag, the proud British boast of liberal and equal citizenship, and I believe that the heart of Canada throbs deep and true with the pulse of empire, and when the day comes the voice of Canada will thunder forth the answer that Canada will do her part."

Mr. Lavalley, Bellegarde, seconded the address in French. The increase in the agricultural population, he said, had not kept pace with the growth of the cities.

One of the greatest problems of the day is to bring about increased production, and to induce people to go back to the land.

Hon. Mr. Burrell's bill, he said, was a step in the right direction. Its benefits had not yet been in considerable degree, but they would come in due course.

Mr. McLean, junior member for Halifax, has given notice that he will move a resolution calling for the appointment of a select committee of nine to enquire into the acts relating to the election for the House of Commons and corrupt practices therat and to report on any changes desirable in the act.

Mr. Paquette, of L'Islet, gives notice he will move for the appointment of a committee to enquire into all questions affecting immigration into Canada.

AUSTRIANS FIGHT DUELS IN VANCOUVER BAR-ROOM

One is Dead and Three Receive Ter-
rible Wounds From
Knives.

Vancouver, Jan. 20.—Two duels were fought in Vancouver yesterday with four Austrians figuring as the principals and as a result of one of the encounters a man named Marcovitch succumbed, while his adversary is believed to be dying. There were two knife fights, one about 3 p.m. and the other at 8 o'clock. It was in the latter duel that Marcovitch received fatal wounds, while the man he fought, Scherbot, now lies in a precarious condition.

In the afternoon affray the combatants were George Mittar and a man named Scherbot. They fought in a bar-room. When the police arrived Scherbot was lying in a room with his nose almost severed, wounds about the neck and shoulder, one of the arms lacerated and deep thrusts through the hips and legs. Mittar was found lying in the bar-room with terrible wounds about his head, the scalp in several places being torn.

NIAGARA OF FIRE WAS SEEN AT SAKURA-JIMA

Eye-Witness Tells of Eruption
in Japan on Wednes-
day Last

Tokio, Jan. 20.—A graphic narrative of the eruption and the earthquakes which devastated the island of Sakura and the town of Kagoshima, destroying hundreds of lives on January 14, is given by Theodore R. Hoyer, of Wisconsin, who was an eye-witness. He says: "The volcano at the beginning of the eruption resembled a Niagara of fire, for which masses of molten stone were hurled long distances. "During the night of January 14 a loud explosion was heard, followed by a flash of flame and a cloud of ashes, rising many thousand feet."

The entire western coastline of Sakura seemed to be ablaze, and a strong wind carried smoke, gas and hot ashes straight to the mainland. From Kagoshima, three miles across the bay, people fled in panic-stricken crowds, many of them ascending the steep sides of Shiroyama mountain and looking back from there in terror on the scene.

"A heavy rain fell the next night and served to settle somewhat the flying dust and ash. Many of the people returned to their crumbling houses. I made a visit the following morning within a short distance of Sakura, but it was impossible to reach the shore in the small native boat owing to the great floating fields of pumice stone.

The occupants of the boat, could, however, observe that the villages along the shore, with their rice fields and gardens, had been levelled by the molten lava, while the surrounding forests had been destroyed. The principal crater of Sakura-Jima evident as a gap one mile wide in the side could be seen. Below this were numerous small craters emitting smoke and flames. Beneath each opening there were great plateaus of cooling lava."

HONOR MAN WHO GAVE THE FRENCH POTATOES

Parmentier Centenary Celebrated at
Neuilly; Grow. Plant in Bois
de Boulogne.

Paris, France, Jan. 20.—Neuilly has been celebrating the centenary of Parmentier, the man who in the days just preceding the revolution, made the potato familiar in France as an article of food.

Sir Walter Raleigh had brought the potato to England in the seventeenth century, and in Germany the plant was widely known, but in France it was regarded with prejudice and disfavor, and was not grown, except in districts of Anjou and Limousin, where Turgot had introduced it.

At the commencement of the seven years' war, Parmentier, a chemist apprentice, obtained a post in the French army, and while in Frankfort became acquainted with the properties of the potato. Later he contributed an essay on vegetables capable of taking the place of bread, a subject for which a prize was offered by the Besancon academy. Parmentier wrote of the potato and won the prize.

In 1778 he published a "Chemical Examination of the Potato" and was granted some land near the Bois de Boulogne on which to grow the plant.

Regardless of the ridicule which the Parisians heaped upon him, Parmentier sowed his seed and when the little white flower appeared, he picked a bunch and presented it to Louis XVI. The king placed it in his buttonhole, and the favor of the court, if not of the city, was won. The seal was set to Parmentier's labors and the potato finally admitted to the French menus when the chef of the king's kitchen invented the "pomme souffle," a dish worthy of the royal table.

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Hon. Mr. Burrell's bill, he said, was a step in the right direction. Its benefits had not yet been in considerable degree, but they would come in due course.

Mr. Paquette, of L'Islet, gives notice he will move for the appointment of a committee to enquire into all questions affecting immigration into Canada.

The two were walking along the track shortly before noon yesterday, when Lavalley's foot caught under a rail. Seeing Lavalley's predicament, Courtney jumped to his side and attempted to free his foot.

Engineer Charles Jeffries said he saw the two men on the track, but thought they would get out of the way. When the train drew closer Jeffries saw that they were in trouble and attempted to stop, but it was too late.

Lavalley and Courtney were well-known farmers of the White River valley, where both have lived for more than twenty years.

A Single Application Banishes Hairy Growths

(Toilet Talk.)
Much interest is manifested among beauty specialists in the new, painless treatment for superfluous hairs. This consists of a paste which is made with a little powdered delatone and water and applied to the objectionable hairs for about 2 or 3 minutes, then rubbed off. Following this treatment the skin should be washed to remove the remaining paste and it will be left free from hair or blemish. Care should be used to see that it is delatone you get, otherwise the result may be disappointing.

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What's the use of saying you are heart and soul for British Columbia if you don't buy British Columbia products? Take flour for instance—why not insist on having ROYAL STANDARD! The best you can buy, regardless of name or price; the medium by which hundreds of our employees have been richer by \$500,000.00 within the past six years. We're doing our part. Will you do yours?



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**LIBERAL CAMPAIGN OPENED AT ASHCROFT;
RECORD MEETING TO HEAR H. C. BREWSTER**

Leader of Provincial Liberal Party Exposes Land Dealings of the British Columbia Government Showing McBride's Attitude to Land Speculators

(Continued from page 1.)

"Had the McBride administration adopted a policy of land settlement when it came into power—or had it done so even five years ago—we should not now be bewailing so loudly the enormous outlay we make for the ordinary necessities of life, every one of which can be profitably produced at our own doors. But instead of seeing the necessity of land settlement it began, conducted and continued, a policy of land exploitation as a result of which nearly six millions of acres of the choicest tracts in the country have passed into the hands of non-producers.

How It Was Done.

"The manner in which these lands have been alienated is a scandal. Previous to 1907 the staking and location of lands by an individual desiring to purchase were compulsory upon that individual. In 1907 an amendment to the Land act was put into the statutes making it permissible for an agent to locate and stake land. There was, and is, a clause in the Land act put there for the very purpose of making impossible such a condition as has been allowed by the administration. This clause states that one person may purchase from the crown 640 acres and no more, but as you can readily see, such a restriction would make impossible the wholesale alienation so much desired by the speculator, and though the ministers of the crown are sworn to enforce the laws, under their administration the very spirit of the act is violated.

"What then became necessary was the acquiring of names to put on the stakes and this was accomplished in a manner I believe unheard of in any other part of the world. Various people in our cities, as well as the cities of the neighboring republic found that the lending of their names and the signing of powers of attorney brought a dollar or a drink or possibly both, and through such manipulation, allowed by the government, have some six million acres of our best agricultural lands passed into the hands of syndicates and individuals, non-resident and non-producers, who impose to-day a barrier between the land and the people who would only too willingly make it productive if given the opportunity, and who demand that which they have not earned before they will allow the would-be worker to touch our source of food supply.

Facts.

"From January 1, 1908, to December 31, 1910, there were sold in this manner no less than 1,254,729 acres to 344 individuals.

"These 344 syndicates do not include any syndicate acquiring less than ten square miles, or 6,400 acres. There are recorded hundreds of small syndicates acquiring less than ten square miles, nearly enough to make another 25 per cent of the total syndicates. Of these 344 the average holding of each is between 11,000 and 12,000 acres. Eighteen of them are of more than 25,000 acres and three of them over 50,000 acres. Sixty-seven out of the 144 average over 15,000 acres each. Practically all these lands are along the lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Pacific Great Eastern railways and in the most arable agricultural sections of the province.

And They Don't Pay.

"From 1908 till the end of 1912 four and three-quarter millions of acres of these choice lands passed into the hands of speculators by the method I have outlined. The amount paid into the treasury on account of these land purchases by the people who purchased them, or others in their behalf, was only \$7,119,995 up till the year 1912, when the amount due as principal on account of these sales has been stated by no less an authority than Sir Richard McBride himself to be more than \$12,000,000. Reckoning all the land sold as second-class land (\$5.00 per acre) its value would be \$22,783,225. Crediting the \$7,000,000 odd that have been paid, it is not difficult to see where the prime minister gets his figures for the balance due the treasury. Nor is it difficult to see that, whatever may have been the quality of the land alienated, most of it was sold as second-class land. Thus the first-class lands have been sold to speculators at second-class prices and the new and bona fide settlers who come in to acquire land by purchase will have to pay no less per acre for second, third and fourth quality of the crown domain.

Farewell Tax Collection.

"The wild land tax from which so much was hoped by the people, and promised by the government, is administered in a manner at once farcical and savoring of the insincerity of the government. Notwithstanding the announcement—that the increase in revenue from the wild land tax, taken together with the promised enormous revenue from timber licences, would realize a sufficient sum to make direct taxation unnecessary; the promise that in a few years the revenue from these sources would entirely oblige direct taxation, the only remission of taxation that has taken place is the abolition of the poll tax, and the substitution in its place of a gun-licensing which brings in, or should bring in, nearly as much money from an already over-taxed class of our citizenship.

"The most that can be said is that if the wild land taxes were collected it would materially reduce other taxation. The money due the treasury on account of land sales is said to be drawing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Sir Richard McBride, whenever he boastfully refers to the \$18,000,000 due for land sold, never forgets to intimate that this enormous sum is bearing interest pay-

able at the rate of 6 per cent. But the interest on this outstanding amount is not collected and is mounting up year by year until, were it carefully compounded, it would soon equal the value of much of the land.

"What I wish to especially call your attention to is that the collection of the moneys due on land sales, the interest due and overdue under the terms of the land act and wild land tax are all administered in the interests of the land speculators, and to the detriment of the country both in retarding settlement and unjustly afflicting the taxpayer who cannot escape the payment of his taxes.

More Facts.

"You will understand how difficult it is to obtain figures from any of the departments under the existing circumstances. One of the objects in excluding opposition from the legislature is that the doings of the government may not be investigated; that everything may be kept under lock and key. Replies to 'questions' in the house are vague and far from reliable. Yet I have obtained the figures of two years, the years 1910 and 1912. It is perfectly safe to say that what happens one year has happened other years, and this is what happened in 1910 and 1912:

Wild Land Taxes
Year. Collectible. Collected.
1910 \$404,970 \$250,904
1912 805,373 428,274

Uncollected for these two years \$10,265

A Striking Contrast.

"Thus, you see, in two years alone more than half a million dollars, due on account of favored land sales, is left in the hands of the speculator while the government floats a million and a half of treasury notes to meet its obligations. If you could carry this calculation out through the six or seven years in which land speculation has been favored and the crown domain exploited by your government, you would probably find that \$1,000,000 are due the treasury in wild land taxes alone. Yet, how many people who have bought land, settled on it and brought it partially under cultivation, improved it and planted their stake on it are allowed to escape taxation. Read the notices in the Gazette, notices of tax sales, and see for yourselves what a distinction the government makes between the speculator who refuses to pay and the bona fide settler who can't escape payment. Let us for a moment contrast the treatment given the speculator with that meted out to the bona fide settler. The two take up sections side by side and "A," the speculator, leaves his in its wild state, while "B," the bona fide settler, begins at once to slash and burn and blow out stumps and cultivate a garden spot, building as he must a house in which to dwell as well as shelter for his stock. With the coming of spring comes the assessor who immediately notes that no improvement has been made on the lands owned by Mr. 'A,' the speculator, and his assessment and taxes remain as on the preceding year, but when property of Mr. 'B' is reached and the change from nature's wild to a cultivated garden is noted, along with the improvements necessary to make such a transformation possible, as once the thought seems to enter into the mind of this representative of the government, 'Here is industry and thrift which always tend toward an independence of spirit. Independence means disregard of the demands of the party machine, and is therefore not to be encouraged, so in order to check any advance of this nature our genuine settler is fined for his misdemeanor' by having his assessment raised, and the receipt of his next year's tax notice brings with it the reminder that in British Columbia there may be encouragement for the speculator, but none for the bona fide settler.

The Facts.

"From January 1, 1908, to December 31, 1910, there were sold in this manner no less than 1,254,729 acres to 344 individuals.

"These 344 syndicates do not include any syndicate acquiring less than ten square miles, or 6,400 acres. There are recorded hundreds of small syndicates acquiring less than ten square miles, nearly enough to make another 25 per cent of the total syndicates. Of these 344 the average holding of each is between 11,000 and 12,000 acres. Eighteen of them are of more than 25,000 acres and three of them over 50,000 acres. Sixty-seven out of the 144 average over 15,000 acres each. Practically all these lands are along the lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Pacific Great Eastern railways and in the most arable agricultural sections of the province.

And They Don't Pay.

"From 1908 till the end of 1912 four and three-quarter millions of acres of these choice lands passed into the hands of speculators by the method I have outlined. The amount paid into the treasury on account of these land purchases by the people who purchased them, or others in their behalf, was only \$7,119,995 up till the year 1912, when the amount due as principal on account of these sales has been stated by no less an authority than Sir Richard McBride himself to be more than \$12,000,000. Reckoning all the land sold as second-class land (\$5.00 per acre) its value would be \$22,783,225. Crediting the \$7,000,000 odd that have been paid, it is not difficult to see where the prime minister gets his figures for the balance due the treasury. Nor is it difficult to see that, whatever may have been the quality of the land alienated, most of it was sold as second-class land. Thus the first-class lands have been sold to speculators at second-class prices and the new and bona fide settlers who come in to acquire land by purchase will have to pay no less per acre for second, third and fourth quality of the crown domain.

Farewell Tax Collection.

"The same condition exists with reference to the enormous sums due as interest on overdue land payments. Sir Richard McBride boasts that it is bearing interest. Mark you, he does not say it is paying interest. The interest for one year on the \$12,000,000 overdue for lands sold, reckoning it at 6 per cent., the rate which Sir Richard McBride says it is bearing, amounts to \$720,000. That would be for the year 1912, and for 1911, you may safely reckon \$670,000, and for 1910 you may safely reckon \$420,000. For 1912 it is certainly not less than it was 1912, and that would mean another \$720,000. So that you have, for the last four years, an overdue interest amounting to \$2,880,000. That would be for the year 1912, and for 1911, you may safely reckon \$2,730,000. For 1910 you may safely reckon \$2,580,000. For 1911 it is certainly not less than it was 1911, and that would mean another \$720,000. So that you have, for the last four years, an overdue interest amounting to \$3,240,000. That would be for the year 1911, and for 1910, you may safely reckon \$3,190,000. For 1910 you may safely reckon \$3,040,000. For 1910 it is certainly not less than it was 1910, and that would mean another \$720,000. So that you have, for the last four years, an overdue interest amounting to \$3,760,000. That would be for the year 1910, and for 1909, you may safely reckon \$3,710,000. For 1909 it is certainly not less than it was 1909, and that would mean another \$720,000. So that you have, for the last four years, an overdue interest amounting to \$4,280,000. That would be for the year 1909, and for 1908, you may safely reckon \$4,230,000. For 1908 it is certainly not less than it was 1908, and that would mean another \$720,000. So that you have, for the last four years, an overdue interest amounting to \$4,800,000. That would be for the year 1908, and for 1907, you may safely reckon \$4,750,000. For 1907 it is certainly not less than it was 1907, and that would mean another \$720,000. So that you have, for the last four years, an overdue interest amounting to \$5,420,000. That would be for the year 1907, and for 1906, you may safely reckon \$5,370,000. For 1906 it is certainly not less than it was 1906, and that would mean another \$720,000. So that you have, for the last four years, an overdue interest amounting to \$6,040,000. That would be for the year 1906, and for 1905, you may safely reckon \$5,990,000. For 1905 it is certainly not less than it was 1905, and that would mean another \$720,000. So that you have, for the last four years, an overdue interest amounting to \$6,660,000. That would be for the year 1905, and for 1904, you may safely reckon \$6,590,000. For 1904 it is certainly not less than it was 1904, and that would mean another \$720,000. So that you have, for the last four years, an overdue interest amounting to \$7,280,000. That would be for the year 1904, and for 1903, you may safely reckon \$7,210,000. For 1903 it is certainly not less than it was 1903, and that would mean another \$720,000. So that you have, for the last four years, an overdue interest amounting to \$7,900,000. That would be for the year 1903, and for 1902, you may safely reckon \$7,830,000. For 1902 it is certainly not less than it was 1902, and that would mean another \$720,000. So that you have, for the last four years, an overdue interest amounting to \$8,520,000. That would be for the year 1902, and for 1901, you may safely reckon \$8,450,000. For 1901 it is certainly not less than it was 1901, and that would mean another \$720,000. So that you have, for the last four years, an overdue interest amounting to \$9,140,000. That would be for the year 1901, and for 1900, you may safely reckon \$9,060,000. For 1900 it is certainly not less than it was 1900, and that would mean another \$720,000. So that you have, for the last four years, an overdue interest amounting to \$9,760,000. That would be for the year 1900, and for 1999, you may safely reckon \$9,670,000. For 1999 it is certainly not less than it was 1999, and that would mean another \$720,000. So that you have, for the last four years, an overdue interest amounting to \$10,380,000. That would be for the year 1999, and for 1998, you may safely reckon \$10,290,000. For 1998 it is certainly not less than it was 1998, and that would mean another \$720,000. So that you have, for the last four years, an overdue interest amounting to \$11,000,000. That would be for the year 1998, and for 1997, you may safely reckon \$10,910,000. For 1997 it is certainly not less than it was 1997, and that would mean another \$720,000. So that you have, for the last four years, an overdue interest amounting to \$11,620,000. That would be for the year 1997, and for 1996, you may safely reckon \$11,530,000. For 1996 it is certainly not less than it was 1996, and that would mean another \$720,000. So that you have, for the last four years, an overdue interest amounting to \$12,240,000. That would be for the year 1996, and for 1995, you may safely reckon \$12,150,000. For 1995 it is certainly not less than it was 1995, and that would mean another \$720,000. So that you have, for the last four years, an overdue interest amounting to \$12,860,000. That would be for the year 1995, and for 1994, you may safely reckon \$12,770,000. For 1994 it is certainly not less than it was 1994, and that would mean another \$720,000. So that you have, for the last four years, an overdue interest amounting to \$13,480,000. That would be for the year 1994, and for 1993, you may safely reckon \$13,390,000. For 1993 it is certainly not less than it was 1993, and that would mean another \$720,000. So that you have, for the last four years, an overdue interest amounting to \$14,100,000. That would be for the year 1993, and for 1992, you may safely reckon \$13,990,000. For 1992 it is certainly not less than it was 1992, and that would mean another \$720,000. So that you have, for the last four years, an overdue interest amounting to \$14,720,000. That would be for the year 1992, and for 1991, you may safely reckon \$14,590,000. For 1991 it is certainly not less than it was 1991, and that would mean another \$720,000. So that you have, for the last four years, an overdue interest amounting to \$15,340,000. That would be for the year 1991, and for 1990, you may safely reckon \$15,190,000. For 1990 it is certainly not less than it was 1990, and that would mean another \$720,000. So that you have, for the last four years, an overdue interest amounting to \$16,000,000. That would be for the year 1990, and for 1989, you may safely reckon \$15,800,000. For 1989 it is certainly not less than it was 1989, and that would mean another \$720,000. So that you have, for the last four years, an overdue interest amounting to \$16,620,000. That



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THE COMMISSIONERS.

The suspension of the constitution in the cases of the three members of the legislature who have been touring the country in the guise of royal commissioners suggests the amusing circumstances governing some of the appointments. The chairmanship of the agricultural commission was the object of keen sporting competition between W. H. Hayward, M. P. P. for Cowichan, and Alex. Lucas, M. P. P. for Yale. The contest waxed so warm that, according to the member for Newcastle, the Premier on one occasion had to escape through an open window to avoid his importunities. This little dash of melodrama shows how human Sir Richard is after all. However, the post, really belonged to Mr. Hayward by virtue of the law of compensation. He had been sidetracked so often when cabinet possibilities were being canvassed that even the Premier recognized the forlorn futility of empty words of comfort, so the member for Cowichan was clothed with the dignity of the chairmanship.

Mr. Lucas, running a close second, was made a sort of chief of staff, with a trip to the Antipodes to balance the chairman's tour of Europe. They must not expect now, of course, any consideration when the Hon. Price Ellison is translated to the Senate. We can easily picture the reproachful stare with which the Premier will regard their applications for the vacancy. "What ingratitude!" he will say. "Did we not make you royal commissioners and send you half way around the world, and did we not suspend the constitution so that you might escape the obloquy of being regarded as patriots who served their country without any hope of emolument? By doing so did we not relieve you both from a penalty of five hundred dollars for every day you might have sat as members of the legislature since your appointment? You should consider the several thousand dollars you will not have to pay as money saved for you by the benevolent government over which I have the honor to preside. What more can any man expect?"

A REASONABLE REQUEST.

"It is excellent to have a giant's strength; But it is tyrannous to use it like a giant."

No doubt Sir Richard recalls the quotation. It has an especial application to his attitude towards Parker Williams's motion to have the rules of the House so altered as to enable the opposition to call for the recording of names in a division. Under the present procedure names in a vote may be taken only when three members call for them. There being only two of an opposition, Mr. Williams would have the provision changed to meet this circumstance.

Sir Richard will not agree to the motion, because, to use his own words, "the members for Newcastle and Nanaimo will quickly oppose any measure we might bring in, good, bad or indifferent." Well, suppose they do. As long as they are not afraid to have their names formally recorded in the journals of the house in opposition to any measure, "good, bad or indifferent," nobody else need worry about it. Are the faithful thirty-nine who compose the government battalion fearful of running a similar risk?

The real explanation of the Premier's attitude is that he is afraid to give the opposition the right to call for names on a division. He fears that it will so formally establish the servility of his followers that they might succumb to the temptation to exhibit their independence for the detection of future generations by occasionally voting against his legislation.

A house journal with the record of a member's vote is a formidable weapon in an election campaign. Nothing would so seriously disturb the equanimity of the illustrious rubber-stamp brigade as the coldly accusing record

of their subservience issued on the authority of the government of the province.

FIGHT FOR FREE WHEAT.

The agitation for the removal of the duty on wheat entering Canada in order that the farmers of Canada may have free entry for their wheat into the markets of the United States has drawn the fire of the millers and other manufacturers personally interested in protection. Mr. Thomas Robertson has written an article for the Canadian Courier dealing with the question from the point of view of a convinced protectionist. He reviews the whole situation from a professed non-interested standpoint and reaches the conclusion that the disadvantages of free wheat would be much more than overbalanced by its disadvantages. Mr. Robertson deals with every aspect of the matter except the views of the consumer. He shows how the farmers would lose, he speculates on the effect upon the railways and other transportation interests, and winds up with asking what is the use of catering to the United States market anyhow, as the Republicans will surely be back in power in the course of a short time, when the markets the farmers are so anxious to gain access to will be closed up tighter than ever. This is quite a different story from that related with so much confidence a couple of years ago that public opinion in the United States had become so strongly antagonistic to protection that the Democrats were sure to attain power and that Canadians would have all the advantages of reciprocity without any of its disadvantages. Mr. Robertson might comfort his distressed soul with the reflection that when the legislature of Manitoba, which is strongly Conservative, passed a unanimous resolution in favor of free wheat it had carefully considered the situation in the prairie provinces and that except under strong pressure of public opinion it could not have been induced to consider a resolution likely to cause considerable embarrassment to the protectionist government at Ottawa. The action of the Manitoba and the Saskatchewan legislatures, in any event, indicates that the farmers of the prairies are willing to take a chance on the Republicans coming back to power. And we believe that the people of this province, who are not producers of wheat but consumers of wheat and its products and are compelled to pay a dollar a barrel more for flour than the people of Great Britain, greatly to the advantage of Canadian millers, on whose behalf Mr. Robertson writes, will support the prairie farmers and the consumers in all parts of Canada in their demands for duty free food.

But the duty will not be taken off wheat if the protected interests can prevent it. As Mr. Robertson points out in a guarded way, the principles of protection are at stake in this agitation. The duty cannot be taken off one article without exposing all the outposts of monopoly to assault. After the outposts fall, the citadel itself will be attacked. Hence all the forces of protection are now assembled at Ottawa determined to fight to the last ditch against the proposition to take the duty off wheat. The manufacturers put the government in power. The farmers are strong and increasing their strength. Under the circumstances, what will the government do? It is doubtful whether the leader of the government knows what to do. Mr. Borden during his short term of office has been confronted with one embarrassing situation after another, all due to his sinister alliances and his constitutional weakness. He has shelved the naval issue. He will not find the shelving of the trade issue such an easy matter.

INTERESTING POINT.

Parker Williams has raised an interesting constitutional point in regard to the legislation introduced in the House suspending the operation of the provisions of the statute safeguarding the independence of parliament as they affect the members who are acting as royal commissioners. He contends that when these gentlemen accepted allowances from the government they ceased to be members of the House and cannot be returned to their seats by an enabling act.

The section of the constitution states that no person who receives a fee, allowance, etc. of any kind shall be "eligible as a member of the Assembly, nor shall he sit or vote as such." Two of the commissioners, Mr. Williams points out, have been in receipt of allowances for travelling expenses from the government, thereby at once disqualifying themselves as members of the legislature, and he holds that they must be re-elected by their constituents before they can take their seats in the House. Having made themselves ineligible for membership, how can the bill just introduced restore them to their places? The Legislature cannot transform private citizens into members by special act. This can be done only by the electors in the usual way.

CRITICIZING THE ADMIRALTY.

At the board of trade meeting the other day one of the members resented the criticism of the admiralty provoked by the Algerine incident. This member seems to regard the admiralty as an awe-inspiring body enveloped in an atmosphere of inviolability. Distance apparently lends enchantment to his view, for in England the critics of the naval department are legion, composed of members of both political parties. Lord Charles Beresford keeps himself alive by bombarding the board, and ran his election on his opposition to Lord Fisher. Criticism is a good thing for the admiralty as well as for every other body entrusted with the administration of an important service. Had the war office been subjected to more of it a few years ago it might not have displayed such gigantic incompetence in the early stages of the Boer war. When a body thinks it should be immune from criticism it is time to take it in hand. Such a condition of mind usually is a prelude to disaster. Englishmen in England know this, and whenever they are displeased with the admiralty they say so in no mincing language. In Canada, however, the very word must not be mentioned above a whisper.

ELECTORAL CORRUPTION.

The New York Evening Post, commenting upon electoral corruption in Canada, as admitted in court by the counsel for the unseated candidate in Macdonald and charged and not denied in the case of the Chateauguay contest, suggests that a crusade against this evil would be more to the point than campaigns on the navy or tariff. Although any admonition from New York on the subject is of doubtful value in the light of the electoral record of that city, there is no question that the extent to which debaucheries at the polls are conducted in this country is a reproach upon its good name throughout the world.

In Macdonald agents of Mr. Rogers admitted their guilt rather than have all the disgusting details disclosed in court proceedings. Still no arrests were made and the electors of the constituency endorsed the outrageous methods adopted by re-electing the candidate who had been unseated. Even newspapers supporting the government of which Mr. Rogers is the dominant member blush for the tactic employed in the Chateauguay contest.

It is not high time that both parties in parliament gave their attention to a vice that is destroying the character of the nation? Whether constituencies are bribed wholesale by pledges of expenditures or individually by cash bonuses or promises of jobs, the result is the same. The franchise becomes an article of commerce and the public utterly indifferent to the logical extension of that idea to criminal practices.

Mr. Borden's platform contained a plank pledging him to introduce measures providing for the speedy hearing of election petitions and the punishment of those who adopted illegal methods in election contests. Notwithstanding this, although he was in office and was clothed with plenary powers, it took nearly two years to bring the Macdonald action into court, and then when corruption was admitted and the member unseated no steps were taken to punish the offenders. The Chateauguay petition is being side-tracked by legal technicalities and balking, and it may not come to trial for a year. The Prime Minister should carry out his pledge, even though it negatives the boast of the Minister of Public Works that he knows how to win elections. The law should be so amended as to ensure the early investigation of protested elections and the prompt punishment of those unscrupulous sharks who are shaming Canada in the eyes of the world.

The morning paper's dispatch from Ottawa describing the proceedings of parliament is an amusing reading for anyone who ever has sat in the parliamentary gallery. It makes Mr. Borden a perfect Orlando Furioso of debate and Sir Wilfrid a timid, shrinking tyro who is just embarking on his first session. If the readers of our contemporary were able to see for themselves what actually took place they would appreciate the force of the assertion by independent observers that Mr. Borden is leading the weakest administration and Sir Wilfrid the strongest opposition Canada ever had. It is enough to point out that on one side of Mr. Speaker sit Mr. Borden, Hon. Dr. Reid, Hon. Frank Cochrane, Hon. Bob Rogers, Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Hon. Bruno Nantel and Hon. J. D. Hazen, and on the other side Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Hon. George P. Graham, Hon. W. Pugsley, Hon. Frank Oliver, Dr. Clark, Hugh Guthrie, E. M. Macdonald, F. B. Carvell and A. K. MacLean. No further comment is necessary.

Father Bernard Vaughan, the outspoken cleric who visited this part of the world a short time ago, has dropped a bomb in church circles that will create a commotion for some time. Editors of secular newspapers, disbelieve that they are, will not have very much to say on the subject, but just watch the correspondence columns of the press.

Mr. Borden now says that should there be any prospect of Mr. Churchill's naval reduction proposals being favorably received by the world his government would help them along by reconsidering its contribution proposal. As a matter of fact, we shall hear very little of the emergency contribution from now on. The people of Canada, whose national debt next year will have to be increased by many millions,

Why do you keep on burning high-priced Cordwood in your kitchen range when you can get a much cheaper, cleaner and quicker fire with our

\$5.75 Washed Nut Coal

It contains no soot.

Kirk & Co.

1212 Broad St., Opp. Colonist
Esquimalt Road
Phone 212 and 139

would oppose strongly sending \$25,000,000 to the richest country in the world, which in the last eight years has reduced its national indebtedness by more than half a billion dollars, especially when the ships to be purchased with that contribution are to be used to protect the trade routes of the Mediterranean. Canada's first duty is to provide for the protection of her own shores, just as Australia and New Zealand are doing.

The engagement of the Quinlan opera company at the Royal Victoria theatre this week brings to the playgoers of this city a full realization of the advantages of a modern playhouse. Without the facilities and accommodation provided by the new theatre the company would have been unable to present the great masterpieces in its repertoire with such uniform excellence as evoked the tributes of the large concourse of music lovers who attended the performance of Lohengrin last night. We have the satisfaction of knowing that the high standard of the company's productions suffers nothing here in comparison with its record in other cities.

Sir Richard McBride says there are precedents both in Great Britain and Canada for members of parliament accepting emoluments from the Crown in violence of the constitution, because there must have been a defiance of the constitution in the cases of the members of the commission or it would not be necessary to bring down a special act exempting them from the consequences of their actions. We doubt whether the premier can quote cases paralleling the one he defends, and we are sure he can cite no instance in Canada of a legislature electing its own members. We invite him to try.

The performance of the Quinlan Opera company at the Royal Victoria theatre last evening was so pleasing that the editor of the Colonist in his enthusiasm was moved to print a signed appreciation of it. As the writer says, this is an unusual thing to do. It is also indicates that in the judgment of the editor, at least, an expression of the views of an individual member of the Colonist staff carries more weight than an expression of the views of the newspaper. This view certainly is not in harmony with the traditions of British journalism.

Lord and Lady Decies have been visiting Ottawa. His Lordship won for himself a minor place on the scroll of fame two years ago when he wedded the charming grand-daughter of Jay Gould. That wily buccaneer of finance in the hey-day of his operations once trounced a large number of John Bull's investors in the Erie railroad deal. When Lord Decies crossed the ocean and captured the Wall Street pirate's grand-daughter Threadneedle Street was satisfied. Revenge is sweet.

Should hostilities ever break out on the Pacific the knowledge that the trade routes of the Mediterranean are safe would not help us to regard with sublime indifference the presence of the enemy's squadron off our coast. No doubt if our towns were bombarded and our shipping and railway terminals destroyed, Mr. Borden would send us a message of hope somewhat as follows: "Cheer up. You are all right. The route to India remains uninterrupted."

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Final Clean-Up of Women's Costumes Wednesday at \$3.75, \$8.75, \$13.90

INTO these three prices we have grouped the entire balance of our stocks of Women's Costumes. It is needless for us to enter into minute details here respecting the style, quality of materials and trimmings. These are well-known and the fact that every Suit is included without reserve we believe that the announcement will be sufficient to create a big demand. The prices are certainly an attractive feature, but the quality of the goods will appeal to you most. To save disappointment and to make sure of your proper size we would encourage early shopping. Regular values are from \$15 to \$45. See View street windows for samples.

—First Floor



January White Sale News for Wednesday

CLEARING SLIGHTLY SOILED WHITE WEAR AT HALF PRICE



Here's a big lot of White Underwear that has got slightly shop-soiled through handling while on show in the department. Included are corset covers, drawers, combinations and Princess slips. Regular values from \$1.00 to \$12.50. Clearing Wednesday at half-price. Prices varying from 50c to \$5.

Women's White Underskirts

Regular \$2.00 Values for.....75¢
Regular \$3.00 Values for.....\$1.00
Regular \$5.00 Values for.....\$1.50

A sale of Underskirts that will cause some brisk selling. Everything desirable in the way of designs, materials and finishes is included in this lot. Some are made from white cotton, fine cambric, others from hainsook, and the trimmings include flounces of embroidery, Cluny lace, Valenciennes and torchon lace. From such a large assortment of splendid values you will be wise in satisfying your wants for months to come.

Two Corset Specials for Wednesday

BOTH of the following offerings are by well-known makers and are good reliable qualities.

One offering is a Thompson Glove-Fitting Corset and is made from a strong quality of coutil, boned with double wire. Has very long hips and back, medium bust and trimmings with wide embroidery and ribbon. A regular \$2 corset for.....\$1.50

The other offering is a D. and A. Corset made from a heavy coutil, neatly trimmed with eyelet embroidery, low bust, long hips and six supporters. A splendid quality. Special sale price, Wednesday.....\$1.50

—First Floor

Clearing All Untrimmed Shapes in the Millinery Department Each 50c

—First Floor

A Big Shipment of English Tea-Pots and Jugs

Has just been unloaded and they go on sale today marked at very keen prices. All the newest designs, shapes and colorings are included and there are some very pretty styles to be had. The Jugs can be had separately or in sets of three. Prices ranging from 85c down to only.....15¢

The Tea-Pots are a good useful quality—the kind you needn't be afraid to stand on the stove. Some are plain, others are very neatly decorated and all are good useful sizes. The prices range \$1, 75c, 65c, 50c, 45c, 35c and.....25¢

The "Dose" Shape Tea-Pot is a line that will especially appeal to women who like afternoon teas. These are in the plain green, heavily glazed and well finished. Prices, each, \$1, 75c, 50c and.....35¢

A Useful Set, comprising cream, hot water jug, sugar and tea-pot (2-cup size) in plain green. Per set.....\$1.25

With silver trimmings, per set.....\$1.65

Afternoon Open Sugar and Creams, per pair, 35c and.....25¢

See Broad Street Windows. —Second Floor

47 Men's Mackintoshes

To Go Out Wednesday at \$8.75

Regular \$12.50, \$15.00 and \$18.00 Grades

JUST 47 of these Coats, and as the sizes are from 36 to 44, they will move out quickly on Wednesday morning at the reduced price. For samples see the View street windows. The lot includes fawns, greys, greens and grey mixtures in ordinary marketable finish, also cloth finish.

Men's \$8.75 Raincoats to Go at \$5.75

25 of these Coats represent the balance of our stock. They are in three shades. Dark and medium fawn, also a greenish shade. Coats that regularly sell at.....\$8.75

—Main Floor

Men's Lingola Shirts

Special Wednesday at \$1.25

A nice, warm Shirt, made from fine flannelette, with a soft Ceylon finish, in light fancy stripes and plain blue. Shirts are finished with white

Try the Drug Store

A remark often heard, and always good advice—but don't come here only when you can't get a thing elsewhere. Step in to-day and you will find out how well able we are to serve you in ways you never dreamed of. You're sure of value, purity and service when you try the drug store run by



Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Interest at 4 per cent per annum allowed on deposits. Estates managed; trusts administered. Call and talk over your financial difficulties with us.

British American Trust Company, Limited

723 Fort St., Victoria, B. C.

The whole family will like

O-T

It is the purest, most delicious and beneficial drink every produced. O-T is the only perfectly stimulating beverage without alcohol.

Grocers
Druggists
Wine Merchants
Hotels
Beds Fountains

H

Homes For Sale

For 5, 6, 7 and 8 roomed, well-built, modern homes, all complete, with furnaces, sidewalks and fences, etc., prices and terms right (would consider vacant lots), see

R. Hetherington

Builder and Owner, Phone 4548R. Will drive you around to see for yourself.

TAKES OFF DANDRUFF HAIR STOPS FALLING

Girls! Try This! Makes Your Hair Thick, Glossy, Fluffy, Beautiful!

Within ten minutes after an application of Danderine you cannot find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggly, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable lustre, softness and luxuriance.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by carelessness treatment—that's all—you surely can have beautiful hair, and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine.

The Hotel Elysium

VANCOUVER, B. C.
Is modern, convenient and elegant, with excellent food and service at moderate prices. It has free bus, and rooms \$1.00 per day and up.

To the educated ad reader, QUALITY OF GOODS is of first importance — price-concessions secondary.

BRIEF NEWS OF THE CITY

Ladies' Tailor.—Wm. Stewart, men's and ladies' tailor, room 5, Haynes Bld., Fort street.

Hanna & Thomson, 827 Pandora avenue, Phone 498. Fine Funeral Furnishings. Lady attendant. Auto Hearse in connection. Calls promptly answered day or night. Frank L. Thomson, funeral director and licensed embalmer.

S. P. C. A.—Cases of cruelty 'phone Inspector Russell, 1921; Secretary, L1738.

Phoenix Stout, \$1.50 per doz. qts.

Needless Operations and Expense Avoided by having your dental work done by Dr. J. L. Thompson, 1214 Government street.

Economy Wet Wash Laundry—Family wash, 75¢ a week. Clothes returned on the following day, thoroughly washed. Phone 3339, 2612 Bridge street.

The Umbrella Shop, 610 Pandora St.

Wall Paper, 10¢ Per Roll.—Estimates furnished on Decorating and House-Painting. H. Harkness & Son, 919 Pandora avenue.

The Key Shop, 610 Pandora street.

The James Bay Hotel—South Government street.—This exclusive residential home has a few vacancies for winter residents at special inclusive winter rates. French chef, excellent cuisine. Phone 2304.

For Fire, marine, automobile, liability, sickness and accident, plate glass, elevator and employers' liability, consult Gillespie, Hart & Todd, general agents for British Columbia. All claims settled and paid by our office.

A New Method for Extraction of Teeth absolutely without pain. Dr. J. L. Thompson, 1214 Government street. Open evenings.

SANDS Funeral Furnishing Co., Limited, formerly Sands & Fulton, Ltd., Funeral Directors and Licensed Embalmers. Lady in attendance. 1515 Quadra street. Phone 2306.

Try New Life—Relieves pain instantly. Free demonstration. Special prices, 721 Yates street.

Wanted to Purchase—Good agreements for sale at reasonable rates Colonial Trust Company, Limited, Merchants Bank building.

Silent Salesman Show Cases—Show Cases, \$12.00 per foot and upwards, Victoria Show Case Co., Factory 2297 Government street, corner Princes and Government streets.

Taxi-Cabs, \$2.50 Per Hour. Phones 3320 and 132.

Phoenix Beer, \$1.50 per doz. qts.

The Colonial Trust Company, Ltd., have funds to loan on mortgages, and are also prepared to discount good agreements for sale at reasonable rates. Office—Merchants' Bank Building.

First Aid Examination—St. John Ambulance association first aid class held an examination on January 15 in which the following candidates scored successes: For the medallion, Miss Margaret Freeman; For the certificate, Mrs. L. Peirce, Misses M. Harper, A. Elmhurst, A. Lacey, M. A. Hunter, M. Hughes, N. Janet, D. Mott, M. Mott, M. Harrison, O. Printer, K. Saville, M. Thomas, E. Thomas. The lecturer for the course is Dr. L. F. Houghton and the examiner, Dr. W. E. Scott Moncrieff.

Phoenix Beer, \$1.50 per doz. qts.

When Your Teeth Need Attention have them examined without charge or obligation. Dr. J. L. Thompson. Open evenings.

Phoenix Stout, \$1.50 per doz. qts.

Baby Buggy Tyres put on to stay at Wilson's Repair Shop, 614 Cormorant street.

Princess Theatre—Look in the advertisements all this week, for your name. If you find it you will receive a free ticket for the Princess for the night it appears.

If You Want a Truck or Express Wagon, phone 693, Cameron & Caldwell. Phone 693, \$20 Johnson.

For Keys fit go to Wilson's Repair Shop, 614 Cormorant street.

Use the Liquid Veneer Polisher—It rubs the polish on, then absorbs the surplus polish off. \$1.50 with large bottle polish. R. A. Brown & Co., 1302 Douglas street.

Phoenix Stout, \$1.50 per doz. qts.

Express Thanks—Look in the advertisements all this week, for your name. If you find it you will receive a free ticket for the Princess for the night it appears.

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Storage Battery and Electric head, side and tail lights

Ammeter

35 Horsepower Motor

11.4-Inch Wheelbase

The Butcher's Auto Broke Down.—But it made no difference to his customers because he phoned the Acme Auto Delivery, and he delivered the goods. Try him, Mr. Merchant. Prompt and courteous attention. Phone 3712.

J. Hildreth, travelling instructor for the American Cutting school, is stopping at the Prince George hotel. All ladies or gentlemen wishing to learn to cut and fit lady's or gentlemen's garments will do well to see Mr. Hildreth at once. Special inducements will be given to dressmakers and tailors. Call between 2 and 4 p. m.

Variety Theatre—The King's Man, by the Vitagraph company, is an excellent drama; "Beauty in the Sea Shell," is a pretty Thanhouser drama; "Two Girls of the Hills," a Reliance drama; that is an unusually fine subject. "The Dublin Horse Show," is a good education; and "The Laundress and the Lady," a Kalem comedy. In Victoria George Harrison has a character talking and dancing act; Seymour and LaVerne a comedy sketch, "True to Nature." This is the programme for to-day. A complete change of pictures for to-morrow. Amateurs to-morrow night also. Tea served free to everyone from 3 to 4 every afternoon.

Owing to the Present Financial Stringency many who would like to leave the city and get back to the land have a difficulty in finding sufficient capital to make large payments on a new purchase. The following easy system should, however, appeal to them: The payment of \$7.00 on the 1st January, \$7.00 on the 1st April, \$7.00 on the 1st July, \$7.00 on the 1st October, gives possession for actual residence and farming purposes of a ten acre block of land on the E. & N. railway extension to Comox. On making the above payments of \$7.00 every three months a man can have a lease of the land for five years with the option of purchase at any time during that period. This is a unique opportunity. Phone 1914 or call at 608 Belmont House.

Chilled to the Bone—Put an earthware hot water bottle in bed with you. It stays hot all night, 60¢, 75¢ and \$1. R. A. Brown & Co., 1302 Douglas St.

Crystal Theatre—Herman the Great and company, in comedy, magic and illusions, is the feature Vanderville attraction the first half of the week. He performs his many turns in quick succession and his work is positively the best ever shown in this theatre. Sharing the headline honors is El Coto comic xylophonist in selections from operas and popular music that won him well merited applause. "Phantoms," a two-reel Solig photo-play; "The Sneak Thief," Pathéway comedy, and Pathé's weekly make up show that is seldom if ever equalled to any yet presented at this popular family theatre.

Mounted Police Veterans' Ball—The island division of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Veterans' association has arranged to give a ball on February 18, in the Alexandra ball-room. Final arrangements will be announced at the regular monthly meeting on February 3, but tickets are already on sale and may be had from R. A. McRae, 702 Belmont block; W. P. Lambert, Bayard block, and at Terry's drug store, Fort street.

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Daughters of Empire—The Florence Nightingale chapter, I. O. D. E. yesterday afternoon in the Alexandra committee room, held its monthly meeting, the regent, Mrs. Hasell presiding. The motto of the chapter was changed from "Charity Never Faileth" to "Love Never Faileth," the change having been approved by the national chapter in Toronto. The month's report shows many cases relieved, and the treasurer has still a balance in hand of \$53.45.

The Campaigners' association sent thanks for Christmas calenders. The following delegates were appointed to attend the annual meeting of the Local Council of Women, which is to be held next month: Mrs. Hasell, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. Munro, Miss Surrey and Miss Lovell. The chapter meets again in the history of the province.

A Mistake in Numbers—D. M. Rogers was summoned in the city police court this morning for not stopping an automobile at the intersection of Government street and Fort street for the passage of passengers. The principal lady witness stated that the car number was 4884, but Mr. Rogers' driver said the car was not out of the garage at Oak Bay on January 13 the day in question, and the magistrate, in dismissing the case, indicated that there appeared to be some mistake in the matter.

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In three years the Salada Tea Co. have increased their sales 3,290,354 pounds. In other words they have added to their already large trade, one-tenth of the entire annual tea consumption in the Dominion of Canada.

NO BEAVERS WANTED

The Pooleites of Esquimalt Squash a Proposal to Establish a Beaver Club.

A meeting of Mr. Pooley's supporters was held at Colwood on the 10th inst., when the "welfare of the party" was discussed at some length and with a good deal of very interesting detail.

A proposition to start a Beaver club, which while affiliated with the notorious club of that name in Victoria would be subordinate thereto, was very decisively negative. The Pooleites were uncompromisingly opposed to an alliance with the Victoria "machines," preferring to paddle their own canoe.

As one who was present explained afterwards, "We would rather go down with our own craft than make a subversive voyage with the buccaneers of the Victoria Beaver club." Which is a decision worthy of all commendation.

The Famous Players company could justify its name and purpose in no better way than it has in presenting James O'Neill; the famous stage favorite, in his great triumph in Monte Cristo. Famed as it is this great masterpiece of the most gifted author France has ever known and the world's famous artist, who has portrayed its leading character for so many years, the film production must needs renew interest in the one and increase the popularity of the other.

As produced by the Famous Players company this noted play has been given more beautiful and elaborate settings than could ever obtain on the stage. Aside from the extraordinary uses of camera effects the production is one of magnificence and Mr. O'Neill's portrayal of Edmund Dantes will be handed down to other generations as one of the classics of the period. Owing to the great length of this feature, four parts for the convenience of patrons. The following schedule is submitted showing various times when the first part of "Monte Cristo" will commence: 2.30, 4.15, 6, 7.45, 9.30.

PLAYS RICHELIEU

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, author of "Richelieu," in which Robert Mantell will be seen at the Royal Victoria theatre on Wednesday, January 28, is perhaps better known to-day, as indeed he was in his lifetime, as a novelist than as a dramatist. His "Last Days of Pompeii" has become a classic and his "Rienzi" and "My Novel" are still widely read and admired.

But Lytton was in reality a better dramatist than novelist, as Edgar Allan Poe and a few of the keen critics of his own day discovered. Lytton

Awarded Gold Medal—Pilsener brau is the only beer which received the gold medal at the Vienna pure food exhibition. 10¢ per glass "at The Kaiserhof."

Hospital Plans.—The architects for the Jubilee hospital plans, Rixford & Ferree, are preparing plans of the administrative building and power house. It will be a month before the plans are ready for the board to call for tenders.

W. C. T. U. Meets.—The Olympic monthly meeting on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the rest room at the Y. W. C. A. An interesting meeting is expected and a full attendance hoped for.

A. O. U. W. Installation.—At the regular meeting of Victoria Lodge, No. 1, A. O. U. W., to be held to-morrow evening, 7.45 in Colbert's hall, Fort street, the officers of all the lodges in the city will be installed. The grand lodge officers will be in attendance.

Foreign Missions.—Last night at a laymen's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. a strong and representative committee was elected for the convention on foreign missions which is to be held here on February 15 and 16. F. Witham, of the Y. M. C. A., was elected honorary secretary.

Building Permits.—A building permit has been issued to H. J. Scott for a residence in Craigdarroch subdivision to cost \$10,000, having 15 rooms and being built from the designs of T. D. Sedger by W. F. Drysdale. Other permits include one for William McHattie for a stable at 2547 Prior street.

Naval Volunteers.—All naval volunteers are urgently requested to attend drills January 20, 22 and 27 in preparation for special exercises on Thursday, January 29. Sir Richard McBride and members of the provincial legislature have consented to be present on that date for the six-inch

Along the Waterfront

Shipping News from Day to Day

NOOKOMIS WAS FLYING SIGNALS OF DISTRESS

Schooner, Bound From River to Peru, Caught in Bad Weather

Considerable excitement was occasioned here and at Sound ports yesterday when a wireless message was flashed from Tatoosh stating that a schooner was flying distress signals off Cape Flattery. It was feared that another of the fore-and-aft fleet had met with a serious accident and would pile up on the wicked shores of Vancouver Island. Immediately on receipt of the message several tugs were ordered to head outside and look for the disabled craft.

During the dark night the lookout at Tatoosh sighted a boat passing in with the schooner in tow. She proved to be the American four-masted Noomis, bound from the Columbia River with a cargo of lumber for Payta, Peru. She left Astoria on Saturday afternoon and encountered heavy weather off the coast, during which she lost a great deal of canvas and was slightly strained. Her skipper decided to return to the Sound for repairs.

Shipping men are glad to hear that the schooner was not in serious difficulties and will soon be able to put to sea again.

Anxiety for Scota.

San Francisco, Jan. 20.—Anxiety is felt for the steam schooner Scota which has not been sighted or spoken since she sailed from Eureka, Cal., five days ago. The steam schooner Rawall, which crossed the Humboldt bar at the same time, arrived here Sunday. The normal time for the voyage is about twenty-four hours.

Captain Bergman is master of the Scota, which has a crew of sixteen men. The schooner carries no passengers and is without wireless apparatus. It is owned by the J. R. Hanby company, lumber dealers.

STILL ANOTHER SAILER IS LOST ON ATLANTIC

London, Jan. 20.—The British steamer Cornishman, from Portland, Maine, for Liverpool, reported to day by wireless the rescue of the crew of the British schooner Banshee, which sailed from Cadiz November 7 for St. Johns, Nfld. The Banshee registered ninety-nine tons net.

The German steamer Armenia, from Philadelphia for Hamburg, reports that an accident of some kind has happened near the Lizard to the British steamer Maine, from Philadelphia January 4 for London. The nature of the trouble was not stated.

AGENCY FOR NATIVE SON.

Vancouver, Jan. 20.—Arthur Heathorn, a well known steamship and transportation man, and a native of Victoria, has been appointed freight and passenger agent for British Columbia by the Pacific-Alaska Navigation Co., to be known as the Admiral line. Mr. Heathorn will take up his duties on February 1, with headquarters at Vancouver. The company is a merger of the Alaska Pacific Steamship Co. and the Alaska Coast Co. and operates the steamers Watson, Buckman, Farragut, Admiral Sampson, Admiral Dewey and Admiral Schley.

CHARMER OVERHAULING.

The C. P. R. steamer Charmer is now out on the Victoria Machinery Depot ways being overhauled. She is being relieved on the Comox run by the Princess Beatrice.

TIMES SHIPPING CHART

DEEP SEA ARRIVALS.

Steamer	Master	Tonnage	Agents	From	Due
Ajax	Thompson	4,658	Dodwell & Co.	New York	Jan. 22
Arna	Jentoft	1,250	Evans, Coleman & Evans	New York	Jan. 21
Awa Maru	Schmidly	3,922	G. Northern	Hongkong	Feb. 12
Bellerophon	Bebb	5,751	Dodwell & Co.	Liverpool	Mar. 14
Chelone	John R. Rithet & Co.	3,922	G. Northern	Hongkong	Feb. 12
Canada Carr.	Piercy	2,992	C. P. R.	Hull	Feb. 17
Cardiganshire (New)	Arthur	5,811	Dodwell & Co.	Liverpool	April 15
Cyclops	Findlay, Durham & Brookes	5,729	G. Northern	Hongkong	April 22
Empress of India (Italy)	C. P. R.	3,028	G. Northern	Hull	Feb. 17
Empress of Asia (Italy)	C. P. R.	3,028	G. Northern	Hull	Feb. 17
Engineer	Jones	5,250	Balfour, Guthrie, F. D. B.	Glasgow	Mar. 10
Glenroy	F. D. B.	3,141	F. D. B.	Hull	Feb. 17
Galliano	Wheeler	4,457	Fishery cruiser	Hamburg, America	Mar. 10
Moriondale	Peterson	4,457	G. Northern	Hull	Feb. 17
Mexico Maru	Kobayashi	3,820	R. P. Rithet & Co.	Hongkong	Mar. 10
Marama	Rolls	2,952	C. P. R.	Sydney	Mar. 2
Niagara	Morrisby	7,552	C. P. R.	Sydney	Feb. 7
Orion	Wheeler	2,748	G. Northern	Hull	Feb. 17
Rathnorshire	Peterson	4,457	Findlay, Durham & Brookes	Hongkong	Mar. 10
Seattle Maru	Saito	1,820	R. P. Rithet & Co.	Hongkong	Mar. 10
Siam (motor ship)	J. & J. Newell	3,311	G. Northern	Antwerp	Feb. 23
Shidome Maru	Shidome	1,940	G. Northern	Hongkong	Feb. 26
Saint Francis (New)	Evans, Coleman	2,992	G. Northern	New York	Mar. 10
Talithybus	Allen	6,255	Balfour & Co.	Liverpool	Mar. 10
Vienna	Croftswaite	2,655	C. P. R.	Perth port Mar. 3	Mar. 10
Walmate	Mead	2,625	C. P. R.	Sydney	Jan. 18
Yokohama Maru	Wada	4,950	G. Northern	Hongkong	Jan. 29

DEEP-SEA DEPARTURES.

Panama Maru	R. P. Rithet	H'gk'g	Jan. 20	From Northern Ports.
Princess John G.T.P.	Princess Rupert	Jan. 21	Chelone, U.S.S. Co., Bella Coola	Jan. 21
Princess John G.T.P.	Princess Rupert	Jan. 22	Princess May C. P. R. Sangaay	Jan. 27
Princess Sophia C.P.R.	Princess Rupert	Jan. 22	Princess Sophia, C.P.R. Skagway	Jan. 20
For West Coast.				
Princess Maquinna	Holberg	Jan. 20	From West Coast.	
Princess Maquinna	Holberg	Jan. 20	From San Francisco.	
Umatilla, Pacific Coast		Jan. 20	For San Francisco.	
Umatilla, Pacific Coast		Jan. 20	For San Francisco.	
SAILERS COMING.				
Aryan, American ship from San Francisco, to load lumber for S. Africa.				
Alliance, Peruvian barque, Iquique, Commerce, American schooner, to load at Vancouver.				
Schiffbek, German ship to load at Vancouver for United Kingdom.				

ENGINEER BRINGING LARGEST OF CARGOES

Harrison Liner Has 900 Tons in Holds for This Port; Panama Out

CAPTAIN A PRISONER AND CREW KEEP LOG

British Ship Philadelphia From Portland to U. K. Puts Into 'Frisco

GIVES MAKURA SMART DISPATCH AT MINES

Australian Liner Will Clear Outward To-morrow on Time; Proteus sailing

1913 WAS BAD YEAR FOR UNDERWRITERS

Lloyd's Losses Amounted to Over \$34,000,000; Many Fires

Smart dispatch was given the Canadian-Australian liner Makura, Capt. Phillips, at the Comox bunkers, and she is now back in Vancouver with large gangs of stevedores lowering freight into her holds, and the latest information says that the red-stacker will clear for the Antipodes from Victoria about 9:30 o'clock to-morrow night. The coal which the Makura will consume on her southbound passage was sent down the chutes at Comox in record time, and the huge bunkers of the liner were jammed full to the top some time ahead of the time fixed for the completion of loading.

Despite the fact that the Makura arrived here from the Antipodes six and one-half days late, she is experiencing little difficulty in clearing from this port on schedule time. The liner, of course, has only been able to receive a very short overhaul, and the officers and crew have been kept busy looking after the discharging of the inward cargoes, the filling of the bunkers and the loading of the outward freight. The Makura has been handled on this side in eight days, which is a creditable performance considering the losses of the year were those of the steamship Workman, Estonia, Verone, Listermore, Eastwell, Camphill, Templemore, Tyrone and Amiral Flebelman. The principal fire affecting marine underwriters was that among cotton at Savannah in February, estimated to have cost £300,000.

London, Jan. 19.—The cost of the chief marine disasters of the past year was £5,667,800. This amount compares with an estimated total loss for 1912 of £5,308,700. The figures for the previous year include the loss of the White Star liner Titanic, representing underwriters' claims for about one million and a quarter sterling, and while there was no single disaster in 1913 at all comparable to that, the losses on the Great Lakes during the terrific November storm are estimated to have amounted to £300,000, including £26,260 as the value of seven uninsured vessels.

The past year on the high seas has been notable for the numerous ships which have taken fire. The Atlantic each day told a story of some steamship racing back to port with her holds raging furnaces. The most disastrous fire resulted in the loss of the Uranium-chartered liner Volturno, Capt. Inch, and nearly one hundred lives.

The ship received a heavy loss to the underwriters. Oriental waters claimed a large number of ships and heavy repair bills had to be met by the insurance companies.

Apart from these disasters the outstanding losses of the year were those of the steamships Workman, Estonia, Verone, Listermore, Eastwell, Camphill, Templemore, Tyrone and Amiral Flebelman. The principal fire affecting marine underwriters was that among cotton at Savannah in February, estimated to have cost £300,000.

Lloyd's Gives Figures.

Below are set out the estimated losses for each month of the past year:

January	£1,558,000
February	912,000
March	587,000
April	180,000
May	410,600
June	230,800
July	252,000
August	243,600
September	232,500
October	570,400
November	1,243,200
December	492,700

Total estimated loss £6,967,800.

The figures compiled for each month only include vessels and their cargoes considered to be actual total losses. If the cost of all claims for damage to ships and their cargoes could be estimated, the total of the claims for accidents at sea would be swollen very considerably. The cost of average claims to ships varies from year to year, but it may be taken as being somewhere between 100 and 200 per cent of the total losses. The cost of the claims for damage only to cargo is even more difficult to estimate.

Proteus Ready to Sail.

Having completed a heavy cargo of about 16,000 tons of freight at Puget Sound ports, the Blue Funnel liner Proteus, Capt. Milne, will proceed to sea from this port to-morrow about noon. The big ship is expected to put in an appearance here at day-light in the morning, and will load a little general cargo before casting off her mooring ropes and starting on her long trip across the Pacific to the Orient and later, across the Indian ocean and Mediterranean sea to Liverpool.

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GREAT WAGNER OPERA PERFECTLY RENDERED

Quinlan Opera Company Seen to Great Advantage in "Lohengrin"; Orchestra Notable

Wagner always referred to "Lohengrin"—probably the best known of all his operas—as a "music-drama." In this he hit upon the aptest description. It is possible to obtain of the mysterious story of love and passion that he unfolds in the intricacies of the magnificent instrumentation which he never exercised to greater effect than in this instance.

It needs an orchestra of merit to do any kind of justice to the subtlety of Wagner's music, and to set all minds at rest, it is as well to say here that the orchestra with the Quinlan company now playing at the Victoria theatre would draw a music-loving crowd by its own unaided efforts. Never have the exquisite harmonies of the opening prelude been more subtly rendered than an appreciative audience heard last evening. The descent of the Grail, which the music is intended to accompany, was made vivid by the orchestration under the magic baton of Richard Eckholt, while the troops of angels escorting seemed almost palpable. The final and marvellous pianissimo—broke all restraint, and a large house thundered its applause.

"Lohengrin" is one of the easiest operas of the Wagnerian operas, and therefore attention was enchanted from the first note. The story of the knight who came to rescue Elsa of Brabant from the false accusations of Frederick of Telramund, and only asked as his reward that she should have faith in him, is very easy to follow. Frederick, through the influence of his wife plotting for the Duchy of Brandenburg, actives Elsa of having murdered her brother, the duke. Lohengrin appears just in time to save her honor against Frederick. He asks Elsa to trust him by not asking him his name or country. She agrees, and after defeating the count, he tells Elsa he loves her and desires to marry her. Ortrud, Telramund's wife, poisons her mind against her unknown lover, and finally in the bridal chamber she asks him his name. He reveals himself as the son of Parsifal, the guardian of the Holy Grail, and having revealed his identity is not allowed to remain. He departs as he came, pulled along the waters of the Scheldt by a great swan, not before, however, restoring her brother to Elsa.

That in brief is the story which the Quinlan company unfolded last evening. One thing alone failed to make the presentation perfectly convincing; and that was the slight lack of strength in the voices of two of the principals, Lohengrin and Elsa of Brabant. While acting the parts perfectly, neither Miss Jeanne Broda or Spencer Thomas seemed to do full justice to the vocalizing of their roles. What both their voices lacked in strength, however, they gained in sweetness, so that the audience lost little anyway. Spencer Thomas was the recipient of beautiful bouquets at the end of two of the acts.

Of the small town characters Stanley Ayres' town constable scored the chief success, although Austin Ripley's personation of the kind-hearted but simple-minded old inventor was always appealing to the sympathies. An excellent character bit was done by Miss Margaret Marion as the maiden missionary who was overcome by a glass of plain soda water.

Not too much can be said of the splendid work done by William Heater, the scenic artist, in the magnificent settings he prepared for the presentation of "The Fortune Hunter."

THE FORTUNE HUNTER WAS WELL RECEIVED

Royal Stock Company Played to Full House on Opening Night

If ever a theatrical company received a welcome in Victoria that company was the Royal Stock company, which opened its first week's engagement at the renovated Victoria theatre last night in "The Fortune Hunter." The house was filled from the boxes to the topmost row of the gallery and the appreciation manifested on all sides gives assurance that a very brief experience of their playing is sufficient to make the Royal players favorite with the public of this city.

The chief part in "The Fortune Hunter" is that of Harry Foster, a shrewd little New York drummer whose heart was too kindly for ordinary business success to come his way. At the instance of a Wall street friend in the prologue Harry decided to go to a little country town back in Illinois and lay his bait so as to catch an heiress and then divide the proceeds of the marriage with his financier friend.

In Squidene he took a position as fountain clerk in a very dilapidated drug-store run by a pathetic old inventor, Martin Weston. Martin had a pretty daughter, Polly, and it was not long before Harry was wishing that Polly was the heiress, not Vivian Kilbride, the banker's daughter. Harry was so touched by the possibilities in Polly that he decided to send her to school, and while she was away he set his mind to the accomplishment of his purpose.

The evening of Polly's return was the evening on which Vivian proposed—Harry had done his duty well—and it was a sore touch when the little country girl he had helped—retired from school a winsome young lady who had lost nothing of her former simple charm. A fortunate misfortune, a mistake similarity between Harry and a defaulter bank cashier, turned Vivian against him, and when his Wall street friend bought old Martin Weston's invention for \$50,000 Harry found that he had won an heiress after all.

Charles Royal played the name part with great success. His work was the prime factor in the enjoyment of the big audience. His Harry was always a clear picture to the audience and the character was one making no mean tax on the actor's ability. His unexpected manner of bringing out the very up-to-date slang expressions he took with him from New York was admirably set off in the background of small town dialect. Miss Edythe Elliott was becomingly sweet and simple in the ingenue part and all hearts were captivated. In the latter scenes Miss Elliott's admirable qualities as an actress found play and the audience expressed its pleasure in unmistakable language. Miss Elliott was the recipient of beautiful bouquets at the end of two of the acts.

Of the small town characters Stanley Ayres' town constable scored the chief success, although Austin Ripley's personation of the kind-hearted but simple-minded old inventor was always appealing to the sympathies. An excellent character bit was done by Miss Margaret Marion as the maiden missionary who was overcome by a glass of plain soda water.

Not too much can be said of the splendid work done by William Heater, the scenic artist, in the magnificent settings he prepared for the presentation of "The Fortune Hunter."

MEETINGS

To Hold Dance.—The Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Andrew's and Caledonian society will hold a dance in the Connaught hall on February 5.

Choir Concert.—A concert under the auspices of the Douglas street Baptist church choir will be given on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. A splendid programme has been prepared.

Will Speak Here.—Father Reis, of the community of the Resurrection, Merfield, England, will address the C. E. M. S. meeting in Christ Church cathedral schoolroom to-morrow, Wednesday evening at 8. All men are invited to be present at this meeting.

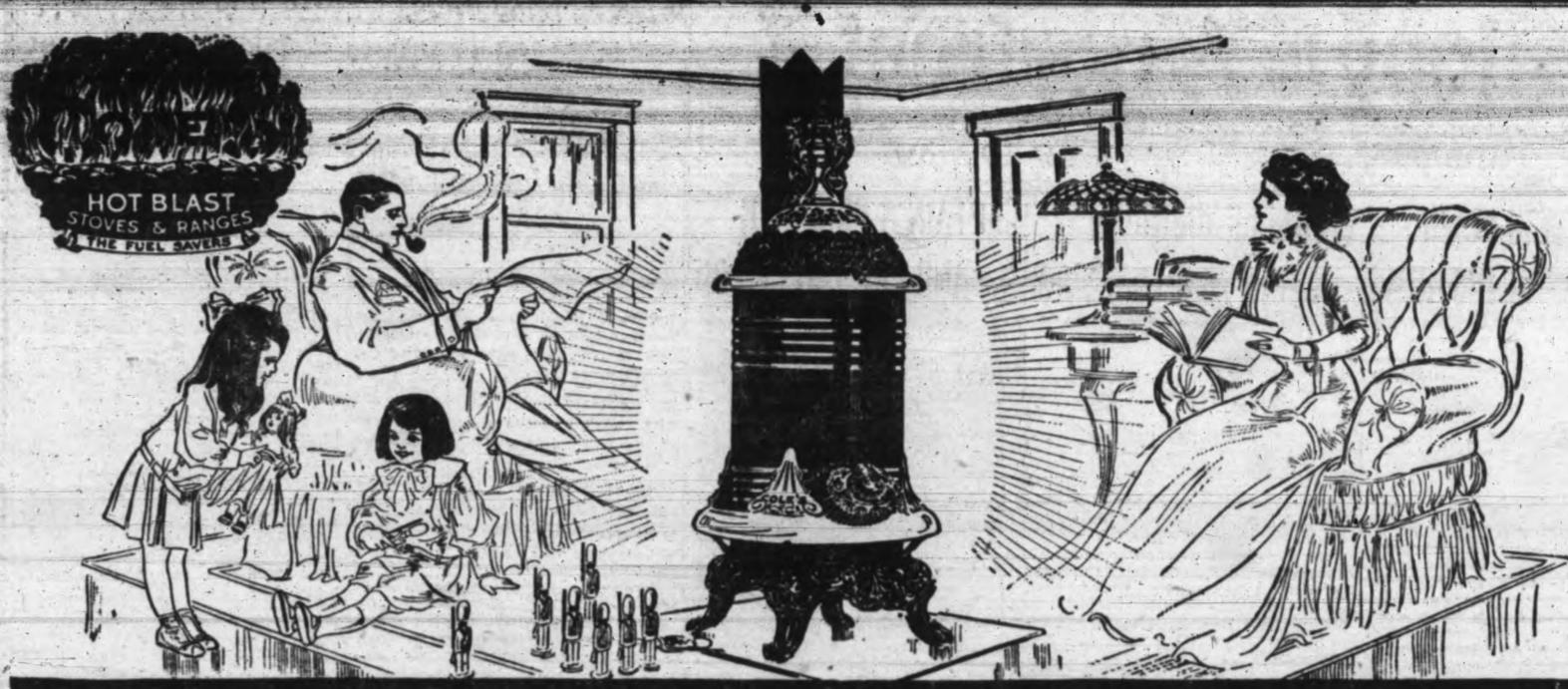
Educational Lecture.—A free lecture upon "The Montessori Method of Education" will be given by Rev. Frank Pratt at the Unitarian church, corner of Fernwood road and Fisgurd street, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Cornish Meetings.—The meeting night of the Cornish association of Victoria has been changed from Friday to the first and third Wednesday of each month. The next meeting will be on January 21 at 8 p.m. at the A. O. U. W. hall.

Burns' Night.—A lantern lecture will be delivered next Monday evening in the First Presbyterian church under the auspices of the Young Men's club on "The Land of Scott and Burns." Scotch songs will be rendered during the evening. The lecturer is Rev. J. W. Woodside, M. A., of Vancouver.

Mothers' Meeting.—A mothers' meeting will be held in the Sunday school, corner of King's road and Shaftesbury street to-morrow, under the auspices of the Rockland park branch of the W. C. T. U. Afternoon tea will be served, and a pleasant time is promised all who attend.

Series of Sermons.—Rev. F. W. Langford, B.A., of Central church, Vancouver, is at present in Victoria preaching a series of sermons in Fairfield Methodist church. The theme for this week's series is "Abundant Life." His introductory sermon on Monday night was a true presentation of



Home Comfort Assured by Using Cole's Original Hot Blast

It means comfort and health for you and your family to have comfortable living rooms—
We want to sell you one of these truly marvelous heaters—

We know it will give you more home comfort for the money you spend for fuel than you have ever had before—

The same comfort you would get from the most costly Hot Water or Steam Heating Plant you could buy. And besides—**Cole's Hot Blast Heater** is better because you can regulate it perfectly—

Cole's Hot Blast Heater gives a steady even heat day and night using for fuel the cheapest grades of soft coal. It is as clean as the highest priced Hard Coal Heater and costs you less than half the money—costs less than half to operate throughout the winter because your fuel bill will be cut in two. Surely this is the Heater you want and will have this winter.

This Original Hot Blast Stove has patented features which insure an everlasting air-tight and gas-tight construction. No leaky stove will hold fire—remember that.

Cole's Patented Hot Blast Draft insures perfect burning of the gases in coal which makes this heater the greatest fuel saver ever known. Soft coal is half gas and is wasted with other stoves.

We are authorized by the Cole Manufacturing Co. to sell this heater on the most rigid guarantee ever made by any stove manufacturer. **The Remarkable Guarantee is—**

- "1—A saving of one-third in fuel over any lower draft stove of the same size, with soft coal, slack or lignite.
- "2—That Cole's Hot Blast will use less hard coal for heating a given space than any base burner made with the same size fire pot.
- "3—That the rooms can be heated from one to two hours each morning with the soft coal or hard coal put in the stove the evening before.
- "4—That the stove will hold fire with soft coal from Saturday night until Monday morning.

- "5—A uniform heat day and night, with soft coal, hard coal or lignite.
- "6—That every stove will remain absolutely air-tight as long as used.
- "7—That the feed-door is and will remain smoke and dust-proof.
- "8—That the Anti-Puffing Draft will prevent puffing.

"All we ask is that the stove shall be operated according to directions and connected with a good flue.

(Signed) **COLE MANUFACTURING CO., Not Inc.**

Makers of the Original Patented Hot Blast Stove.

Think what this economy of fuel means to you. Think of the comfort—no kindling or rebuilding of the fire in the morning. Simply open the draft. You live in an even temperature which means health to your family. Uneven temperature means colds or worse.

Burns any kind of fuel—Soft Coal, Hard Coal, Slack, Lignite or Wood. Over 60,000 of Cole's Hot Blast Heaters sold during the year of 1909.

Come in at once and make your selection.

A. & W. WILSON

1105 Broad Street

Near Fort

Christ's interest in men of all ranks of life. The object of these sermons is to have Christian people appreciate to the fullest extent this abundant life, and to present it in such a way that others may be able to realize this great Christian privilege.

Missionary Lectures.—The Rev. J. D. Masters, who was a missionary in Africa for seven years, will lecture in the Tabernacle Baptist church Thursday at 8 p.m. He has about one hundred views of life and scenes in Africa which are extremely interesting. The lecture is free to the public.

Spokane Mayor Coming.—Mayor Hindley, of Spokane, will be in the city on Friday, and in the evening will address a Victorian audience on "Municipal Government." Those who had the pleasure of listening to him last April when he was in this city will remember his ability with pleasure. Recently when addressing a meeting in Edmonton he had an audience of over two thousand men and women. Place and time will be in due course advertised.

Start New Series.—The Victoria branch of the Imperial British Israel Association hold their next public meeting in the Congregational church building, Quadra street, next Thursday, 8 p.m., when a new series of historical studies will be commenced. "Along Israel's route to Britain" will be paralleled with the prophetic prophecies, illustrating

the words, "Ye shall not have gone through the cities of Israel till the Son of Man to come."

SIR WILFRID LAURIER MOVES AN AMENDMENT

(Continued from page 1.)

said that he could rest assured and confident.

The minister of labor had said that the high cost of living was a sign of our prosperity, and the minister of trade and commerce had denounced the plan which the government had later followed of appointing a commission to investigate the high cost of living. As the country supposed, the cost of living was due partly to political causes. Would these men be able to investigate this? They could not do so, because the government had taken the course that meant only wasting time and nothing more. If anybody should have investigated the question it should have been the minister.

Continuing, Sir Wilfrid said that we have in the speech from the throne an admission that business is not satisfactory and a confirmation of the incompetency of the government to deal with such a problem. All the government has done is to express the plausibility that matters would correct themselves. It had been stated that our re-

sources are boundless; but is the government to do nothing to develop them? Are they to be simply flies on the wheel? Are the people to be told that the government has nothing to do but to enjoy the sweets of office? No; the government must act. There are some things which the people expect them to do.

They must, for one thing, give the country a wider market. By the stroke of pen they could give to the producers of wheat a market in the United States. The government has received delegation after delegation urging that this be done. But no action has been taken. The minister of public works has said that if free wheat is in the interest of the people, they would have it. The delegation of grain growers had urged it upon the government as well as the twenty members of the opposition of the Alberta legislature. The people had some right to believe the action would be taken, but nothing had been done.

Sir Wilfrid then moved an amendment in which regret was expressed that the government, having called attention to the unsatisfactory business conditions, had not expressed any intention of taking steps to relieve the situation.

Priest, Sir Wilfrid, on arising, was given an ovation from his followers. He opened by congratulating Mr. McLeod and Mr. Lavallee upon their excellent speeches. He proceeded to re-

ply to some of the criticisms of the opposition leader, and, referring to Sir Wilfrid's attack on the government for not calling a parliament earlier, he said that the fall session had always been a serious handicap to the man from the far east and the far west. After a few weeks of business they were left stranded at Ottawa during the holidays, at great inconvenience and expense.

He was glad to know that Sir Wilfrid considered the choice of the solicitor-general an excellent one, and also realized that there were many men on the Conservative side equally capable of filling the position.

Referring to the criticism on the absence of the minister of trade and commerce, the premier remarked that he thought the opposition leader was rather glad he was not present. He would either dismay him or relieve his mind by informing him that he had already sailed from England and would be here early next week.

Passing to the highways bill, Mr. Borden said that it had been introduced on two occasions. It was a perfectly fair bill, conserving the interests of the provinces, and a majority of the provinces were ready to accept it. Yet every Liberal in the house had voted against it.

Referring to the naval aid bill, Mr. Borden said that it had been introduced on two occasions. It was a perfectly fair bill, conserving the interests of the provinces, and a majority of the provinces were ready to accept it. Yet every Liberal in the house had voted against it.

The remainder of Mr. Borden's speech was devoted to a consideration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's references to the high cost of living and the economic situation generally. He said that the tariff commission had been chosen quite irrespective of any political views its members may have had at any time. They were men who would give the country the best possible service in connection with the inquiry now being carried on.

RECORD STAMP DEAL

What is believed to be the greatest stamp deal in the history of philately has been effected by the purchase of the late Earl of Crawford's magnificent collection of British varieties.

The collection, reputed to be the finest in the world, was purchased from the trustees on behalf of Mr. B. Sparrow, of Talbot-on-Usk, Brecknock, the price being close upon £20,000, a record for a single collection.

Apart from the completeness of the collection, it contains specimens not in the possession of any other philatelist, and some not even to be found at the British museum.

SPORTING NEWS

CHAMPIONS PICKED AS WINNERS; BIG CROWD LOOKED FOR TO-NIGHT

Lester Patrick Sure to Play;
Skating Races Arranged for
This Evening at Arena

Vancouver will have to upset all previous hope to win from the Victoria Hockey club at the Willows to-night, as according to form, the champions have it on the Millionaires in every department. The Terminators have taken the measure of the Westminster club four times out of five, but Victoria has always proven a thorn to the maroon septette. A glance over the performances of the teams this season shows that the Senators have copped two out of the three games, as the following record shows:

December 16—Vancouver 11, Victoria 3.

December 26—Vancouver 4, Victoria 9.

January 6—Vancouver 5, Victoria 6.

Goal totals—Vancouver 20, Victoria 15.

The Millionaires are credited with the fastest scoring department in the league, while Victoria, with Lindsay between the poies, has the best defense average. The return of Lester Patrick to the game means that the champions will be strengthened immensely, for the tall cover-point is a

grand goal-getter and is a powerful asset to the defense of the local club.

It is not known who will be dropped from the present line-up to make room for Manager Patrick, though the probabilities are that Small will be taken out for the first period, to be used on the line later in the game, or on the defence, should Manager Patrick not wish to play more than one period. Vancouver will have exactly the same team that has taken two straight games from the Royals, while Hugh Lehman and Ban MacDonald will officiate.

Judging from the large advance sale of seats a full house will greet the teams. Rowland's full band will discourse the latest music, while a special car service has been promised by the British Columbia Electric Railway company. The skating races for the Wilkerson cup, between the periods, has attracted a number of entries, and if possible a relay race will be staged.

Jack Darragh, the clever right wing of the Ottawa sextette, is the first player to reach double figures in the scoring line. He has a lead of two goals over "Newby" Lalonde, who jumped to second place when he scored six goals against the Wanderers. Gordon Roberts is third, with seven to his credit.

WANDERERS HAVE TO DEFEAT BAYS

Rugby Union Throws Out Law
Students' Points; Games
on Saturday

Before Wanderers can claim the Barnard cup this season they will have to defeat the James Bay fifteen once more. At yesterday's meeting of the Victoria Rugby union, the delegates accepted the ruling of the Vancouver union concerning clubs that dropped out during a season, with the result that the points of the defunct Law Students' team were thrown out. This takes away a victory from the Wanderers and leaves the latter club just one game ahead of the Bays in official standing.

W. L. D. Pts.
Wanderers 6 0 0 12
James Bays 4 1 0 8
Welsh Club 1 3 1 3
Fifth Regiment 1 5 0 2
Algerine 1 3 1 1

Wanderers hadn't lost a game till they hit Ottawa, and haven't won one since. Great is Sam Lichtenstein the wise guy.

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CHAPTERS OF A POSSIBLE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

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TWENTY-SECOND INSTALLMENT

solely responsible for keeping these lands from entry.

A STEWARDSHIP FOR THE PEOPLE

The idea that the executive is the steward of the public welfare was first formulated and given practical effect in the forest service by its law officer, George Woodruff. The laws were often insufficient, and it became well-nigh impossible to get them amended in the public interest when once the representatives of privilege in congress grasped the fact that I would sign no amendment that contained anything not in the public interest. It was necessary to use what law was already in existence, and then further to supplement it by executive action. The practice of examining every claim to public land before passing it into private ownership offers a good example of the policy in question. This practice, which has since become general, was first applied in the national forests. Enormous areas of valuable public timberland were thereby saved from fraudulent acquisition; more than 250,000 acres were thus saved in a single case.

This theory of stewardship in the interest of the public was well illustrated by the establishment of a water power policy. Until the forest service changed the plan, water powers on the navigable streams, on the public domain, and in the national forests were given away for nothing, and substantially without question, to whoever asked for them. At last, under the principle that public property should be paid for and should not be permanently granted away when such permanent grant is avoidable, the forest service established the policy of regulating the use of power in the national forests in the public interest, and making a charge for value received. This was the beginning of the water power policy now substantially accepted by the public, and doubtless soon to be enacted into law. But there was at the outset violent opposition to it on the part of the water power companies, and such representatives of their views in congress as Messrs. Tawney and Bude.

Many bills were introduced in congress aimed, in one way or another, at referring the power companies of control and payment. When these bills reached me I refused to sign them; and the injury to the public interest which would follow their passage was brought sharply to public attention in my message of February 26, 1908. The bills made no further progress.

Under the same principle of stewardship, railroads and other corporations, which appred for and were given rights in the national forests, were regulated in the use of those rights. In short, the public resources in charge of the forest service were handled frankly and openly for the public welfare under the clear-cut and clearly set forth principle that the public rights come first and private interests second.

The Special Interests Fight.

The natural result of this new attitude was the assertion in every form by the representatives of special interests that the forest service was exceeding its legal powers and thwarting the intention of congress. Suits were begun wherever the chance arose. It is worth recording that, in spite of the novelty and complexity of the legal questions, it had to face, no court of last resort has ever decided against the forest service. This statement includes two unanimous decisions by the supreme court of the United States (U.S. vs. Grinnell, 220 U. S., 506, and Light vs. U. S., 220 U. S., 523).

In its administration of the national forests, the forest service found that valuable coal lands were in danger of passing into private ownership without adequate money return to the government and without safeguard against monopoly; and that existing legislation was insufficient to prevent this. When this condition was brought to my attention I withdrew from all forms of entry about sixty-eight million acres of coal land in the United States, including Alaska. The refusal of congress to act in the public interest was

national conservation commission. The task of this commission was to prepare an inventory, the first ever made for any nation, of all the natural resources which underlay the property. The making of this inventory was made possible by an executive order which placed the resources of the government departments at the command of the commission, and made possible the organization of subsidiary committees by which the actual facts for the inventory were prepared and digested. Gifford Pinchot was made chairman of the commission.

The report of the national conservation commission was not only the first inventory of our resources, but was unique in the history of government in the amount and variety of information brought together. It was completed in six months. It laid squarely before the American people the essential facts regarding our natural resources, when facts were greatly needed as the basis for constructive action. This report was presented to the joint conservation congress on March 7, 1904. It found "that the present land laws do not fit the conditions of the remaining public lands," and recommended specific changes to meet the public needs. A year later the second report of the commission recommended still further changes, and said, "The fundamental fact that characterizes the situation under the present land laws is this, that the number of patents issued is increasing out of all proportion to the number of new homes." This report laid the foundation of the movement for government control of the open range, and included by far the most complete statement ever made of the disposition of the public domain.

Among the most difficult topics considered by the public lands commission was that of the mineral land laws. This subject was referred by the commission to the American Institute of Mining Engineers, which reported upon it through a committee. This committee made the very important recommendation, among others, "that the government of the United States should retain title to all minerals, including coal and oil, in the lands of unceded territory, and lease the same to the individuals or corporations at a fixed rental." The necessity for this action has since come to be very generally recognized. Another recommendation since partly carried into effect was for the separation of the surface and the minerals in lands containing coal and oil.

Secretary Garfield and His Work.
Our land laws have of recent years proved inefficient; yet the land laws themselves have not been so much to blame as the lax, unintelligent, and often corrupt administration of these laws. The appointment on March 4, 1907, of James R. Garfield as secretary of the interior led to a new era in the interpretation and enforcement of the laws governing the public lands. His administration of the interior department was beyond comparison the best we have ever had. It was based primarily on the conception that it is as much the duty of public land officials to help the honest settler get title to his claim as it is to prevent the looting of the public lands. The essential fact about public land frauds is not merely that public property is stolen, but that every claim fraudulently acquired stands in the way of the making of a home or a livelihood by an honest man.

The hope of our future civilization lies not so much with the churches as with our schools. The home and school are the true nursery of Christianity, or of practical religion, and when school children are taught the way of salvation as part of their daily education, there will be less need of elaborate church buildings, for the home and the heart of the individual is the true church of God.

If Mr. Gilbert is a loyal citizen of Victoria as well as a faithful member of his own particular denomination, he should not grumble so long and loud about upkeep of his own church.

In every age the church has helped to develop pharisaical religion, the only kind which Christ condemned; therefore it is an open question as to whether the church promotes national righteousness. History has revealed that when religion becomes specialized and is confined within a particular building, which is closed six days of the week, true worship of God and true religion gradually declines until nothing remains but the dry bones, or outward ceremony.

Christ did not found a church. He simply went about doing good. His life was His religion. His pulpit the wayside, every sufferer, every sinner His opportunity for service.

When speaking of the church Christ said to the woman of Samaria: "Woman, believe Me, the hour cometh when neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem shall men worship the Father. Ye know not what ye worship."

Again when the disciples were showing Him the buildings of the temple He said: "Verily, I say unto you, there shall not be left here one stone standing upon another that shall not be thrown down."

I shall close with a quotation from an address by the celebrated preacher and teacher Henry Drummond:

"In many lands the churches have literally stolen Christ from the people; they have made the Son of Man a priest of an order; they have taken Christianity from the city and imprisoned it behind altar rails; they have withdrawn it from the national life and doled it out to the few who pay to keep up the unconscious deception.

"It is strange that the church of the darker ages should have needed so bitter a lesson (the actual demolition of their churches), it is not ten times stranger still that the church of the days of greater enlightenment should be found again making the chief part of its business the organizing of the modes of worship; that the largest efforts which are owned as the efforts of the church are made for the establishment and maintenance of worship, and everywhere men are confounding the spectacular services of the church, and the vicarious religion of a priest, and the traditional religion of the Son of Man."

The Public Lands Commission.

This commission, appointed by me on October 22, 1902, was directed to report to the president: "Upon the subject of conservation, a document, operation and effect of the present land laws, and to recommend such changes as are needed to effect the largest practicable disposition of

the public lands to actual settlers who will build permanent homes upon them, and to secure in permanence the fullest and most effective use of the resources of the public lands." It proceeded without loss of time to make a personal study, on the ground of public land problems throughout the west, in confer with the governors and other public men most concerned, and to assemble the information concerning the public lands, the laws and decisions which governed them, and the methods of defeating or evading those laws, which was already in existence, but which remained unformulated in the records of the general land office and in the minds of its employees.

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ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Bishop of Victoria.

in the church he puts in the bank, or may spend as he pleases without having to pay toll to the taxgatherer. Again, I ask, why should A pay a heavier tax than B when both have the same income and the same stake in the land? I should like to get a straight answer to this question. It is not answered by the simple expedient of ignoring it.

It may be asked: Have citizens a right to invest their money in a piece of land which from the nature of the case can yield no pecuniary return to them individually and no profit to the community in the form of a tax? I answer that they have beyond question. First of all, once they have paid their share of the tax in proportion to the amount of property they own severally, they have a right to do what they like with what is left over, so long as they injure no one. If B has a right to put money in the bank or spend it in amusements, how has A not the right to put his money in a church? In the second place, by putting money in the church A helps to establish an effective means of making men good citizens by fighting vice and forwarding the growth of virtue—Georgina Seymour Kent to the contrary notwithstanding. He has therefore a better right to put his money in the church than B has to put it in the bank. Lastly, citizens have a right to pay God public worship, and for the exercise of this right it is needful they should have churches. To tax a church is to affront the Almighty and penalize those who worship Him publicly. My aim, however, has been to establish the right of church exemption on purely economic and ethical grounds.

THE CITY WITHOUT A CHURCH.
To the Editor:—The much-discussed question of the high cost of living has brought forth numerous ideas for the improvement of present conditions. Some of those ideas were excellent in themselves, but, like the farmer in the fable, they all depend on others to make the initial effort. When the wise little bird heard the farmer was going to tackle the work himself it immediately concluded there would be something doing. And so it is with the great question of the day. When the people themselves make a move there will be something done. Commissions, municipal councils, etc., are slow, and generally accomplish very little. In Toronto and Calgary the people have done considerable to solve the question. I have seen a number of letters in the Victoria papers, some suggesting one remedy, some another, but among them all I have seen no mention of the great principle of co-operation, or even a man of his own merchant. I feel sure if a good strong co-operative association was organized here in Victoria it would do more to solve the question than any other means that could be devised. I am told that something of the kind was tried here some years ago and failed by reason of the hostility of the local wholesale men, but times and conditions have changed, and if they will not treat us right we can do without them. There are wholesale co-operatives, an immensely strong organization doing business in the hundred millions, owning factories, ships, tea plantations, etc. This company has established a branch at Halifax, and I am sure will be only too glad to extend their sympathy and assistance to us in every way possible. While co-operation in practice is unknown to many people in Canada, yet in many places in the prairie provinces and eastern Canada it is growing quite strong and is affording great and practical relief from the cruel and greedy exactions of organized capital. In most of the old countries of Europe, too, co-operation is growing very strong and bringing such prosperity as was thought of before its inception. I know there must be many old country people in Victoria who have seen these things and will endorse what I have written. Many of these associations meet with bitter opposition on the start, but by the exercise of patience, wisdom, perseverance and determination they have triumphed over all obstacles; and it would be the same here. I believe a good strong co-operative association could effect a 25 per cent. reduction in the cost of living. Think what that would mean to many a struggling family and what a fine thing for dairy and produce growers, for the association could handle their products, giving them better prices than they are used to and at the same time reducing the prices to the consumer. Very much more could be written on this subject, but I think this enough for this time. I want to set people thinking. I should like to meet with a few of the citizens of Victoria who, like myself, are impressed with the great possibilities of co-operative effort and desire to bring about an improvement in present conditions.

In conclusion I would say that the high cost of living is the greatest drawback Victoria has to contend with. How often I have heard it said, "Yes, it's a nice place, but it costs too much to live here." T. PARSONS, 223 Saratoga Avenue.

CHURCHES AND TAXES.
To the Editor:—Neither your space nor my time will allow this controversy to continue. With this contribution I drop out.

Let me review the correspondence thus far: Mr. Gilbert claimed tax exemption for churches because their operation benefits the state and because they do not produce revenue. I replied showing that all healthy commercial activity complies with the first condition and that all well ordered homes comply with both. I again ask him whether he would exempt all business and home sites from taxation, and, if not, why not?

He asked us to shed tears at the cruel and merciless way in which the churches of Victoria were being "forced out." He pictured the state as a bully dealing "black eyes" to the poor unfortunate churches. My reply asked him to produce the figures showing how much in hard cash the churches mentioned had, made in the "forcing out" process. I knew that the state had allowed these same churches to keep huge sums of the unearned increment, although they had hitherto been exempt from taxation. Did Mr. Gilbert come through with the figures? By no means. That would not have suited his purpose. It suited him much better to side-step the question.

This compels me to publish the result of my own inquiries. If my information is wrong I will cheerfully substitute the amended figures. I am informed that St. John's church cost \$20,000 and sold for \$150,000; First Presbyterian cost \$15,000 and sold for \$80,000; and First Congregational cost \$15,000 and sold for \$52,000. These big profits, it is noted, were made out of the community earned increment. Poor churches! Wicked state! "If you have tears, prepare to shed them now."

We look to Chicago and witness Mrs. Young, superintendent now and then of the Chicago schools, ex-president of the N. E. A., carrying on a gigantic struggle to maintain her position. Yet how foolish to name an institution after her until her true worth is known.

In the Louvre of France no picture

is allowed to hang on the walls until the artist has been dead ten years. In the Hall of Fame in New York no tablet can be erected until the author has been twenty-five years deceased. Yet in this city the precious boards have been passing around complimentary bouquets from Hollywood to St. Louis, utterly unmindful of the fact that our children's diplomas may have engraved upon them the names of men and women who may merit good or who may merit the ignominy of unkind generations.

That was a gracious act of the directors of the Royal Victoria theatre in the final choice of the name. Could not the modesty of a Sir Richard be regarded as a truism? Not so, however, to minds of the "logical" variety. I know Mr. Gilbert is a logical man, for he has told us so and he ought to know. In reply he told us that the "other fellow" was a "grafter" unless he consented to pay church taxes. I confess I have been puzzling over this sample of the "new logic" ever since.

Mr. Gilbert told us that the state "required" the commodity produced by the churches and that the churches were justified in presenting the bill. Will he not tell us when and where the state required it of them? He has told us that churchmen hold the churches in trust for the state. Will he not tell when and where the state appointed the trustees?

He builds up a laborious argument to show that Beacon Hill park is a public place in the same way as the churches, and asks if it requires a microscope to see the point. Yes, and a very powerful one too. I was under the impression that Beacon Hill park was owned and operated by the public, for the public, at the expense of the public. Will Mr. Gilbert, without any equivocation, tell us the name of one church in Victoria which is owned and operated by the public, for the public, at the expense of the public? If the "new logic" starts out with the premise that public parks and private churches are similar institutions we need not be surprised if its conclusions are rather startling.

Mr. Gilbert has no objection to B being taxed to pay for A's second lot because B could have the use of it if he wanted to. How very convincing! I suppose C could also have the use of thousands of other lots if it suited his purpose and his pocket, but if it doesn't, is there any reason why he should pay taxes on them?

Mr. Gilbert has solemnly assured us that if anyone can answer his "logic" he will be graciously pleased to withdraw his whole campaign. Your readers are laughing yet. Why does not some David arise to stop the career of this terrible Goliath? Does Mr. Gilbert seriously think that he will strike terror into the hearts of his opponents by continuing to walk round himself admiring the spectacle? Whoever the modern David may be, he will find it no easy task to cope with a man who sees no insuperable objection to atheists assuming control of Christian churches; who can view with equanimity Orangemen imposing their will upon Roman Catholics; and who will in fact agree to anything and everything so long as he can conduct his worship at the "other fellow's" expense.

E. S. WOODWARD.

LIFE-BOATS FOR BRITISH CO-LUMBIA

To the Editor:—It has come to the writer's knowledge that the tenders for the construction and enginering of the life-boat recently launched at Vancouver were called for on a set of drawings and a specification marked "United States life-saving service," which would appear to indicate that this boat has been built to the designs of the standard life-boat adopted by the United States government.

Now the National Life-boat association of Great Britain is the pioneer of life-boat design, and its successive models have, year after year, been recognized by naval architects as the last word in this type of craft; first, solely oar-propelled, then by sail alone, and latterly being powered as well by marine oil-engines which latter have passed the most rigorous tests before being accepted for the work.

There is, of course, no question of having life-boats for this coast designed by local naval architects because a standard design is already available; but, especially in view of the proposals that several power life-boats shall be constructed locally for service in these waters it would seem to be surely no idle question to ask just what good reasons exist why Canada (itself an integral part of the British empire) should build her life-boats to the designs of the United States life-saving service, and install therein gasoline propelling engines of U. S. manufacture, when apparently the drawings showing the lines and general construction of the present standard craft adopted by the National Life-boat association of Great Britain should be equally available, and while such British marine engineering firms as Thornycroft (and half a dozen others of equal repute) are specializing in marine oil-engines, some of which have already satisfied the rigorous tests required for life-boat work.

In this matter, perhaps more than in almost any other, it is necessary to obtain the best obtainable, and here the ground is very secure; there are articles used in certain branches of engineering which are made better elsewhere than in the United Kingdom, but there never has yet been any question whatever among technical and practical men as to her unassailed supremacy in naval architecture and in the building and enginering of ships.

GEORGE BULKELEY.

Victoria, Jan. 19.

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For Rent or Lease

Ten room furnished house, stable, garage and poultry yard, situated on one and a half acres of nicely timbered grounds and gardens. House is heated by furnace and hot water besides open fire places; contains three large sitting rooms, five bedrooms, two bathrooms, three toilets, conservatory, pantries, larder, large kitchen, Chinaman's rooms, large wood and coal shed, etc.

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To purchase, five-room bungalow in Oak Bay or Fairfield district.

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The Editor:—Would it not be in order for the new school board to give the most careful consideration to the subject of the naming of our schools? It appears oftentimes that the most puerile considerations control the board in this important matter. The continuity of a school is always to be desired, and a father, having received a diploma from a certain school, takes pride in looking upon the diploma of his son having been issued from the same institution. Yet how temporary

Dominion
 THEATRE DE LUXE

 MONDAY TO THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22
 Daniel Frohman Presents the Eminent Romantic Actor

James O'Neill
"The Count of Monte Cristo"

The Dramatic Triumph of Three Decades

DUMAS'S MASTERPIECE IN FIVE PARTS

Prices—Main Floor, 25c; Box Seats, 35c; Balcony, 15c; Matinee, 15c and 25c. Each performance starting as follows: 2.30, 4.15, 6.00, 7.45 and 9.30.

MAJESTIC THEATRE

 MONDAY AND TUESDAY.
"AN UNSEEN TERROR"
 Powerful Drama Featuring Alice Joyce and Tom Moore.
"THE MAN HE MIGHT HAVE BEEN"
 Edison Picture-play.
"CUPID IN THE COW CAMP"
 Bright Western Comedy.
"COCONUT INDUSTRY"
 Educational.
"GETTING THE BEST OF DAD"
 A Sure Cure for the Blues.
"THE LOST CHORD"
 A Beautiful Drama of Love and Art.

Empress

 Week Commencing Jan. 19, 1914
RICHARD MILLOY & CO.
 Presenting
"THE FIGHTER AND THE BOSS"

 JOE WHITEHEAD
 BARTON & LOVERA
 SYLVESTER
 KATHERINE KLAIRE

PRINCESS

THE WILLIAMS STOCK CO.

 Week Commencing Monday, Jan. 19
 Oulda's Great Play
"Under Two Flags"
 Prices—10c, 20c, 30c. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 10c and 20c. Curtain—Evenings, 8.15. Matinee, 2.45. Reserved seats on sale at Dean & Hiscocks', corner Broad and Yates.

Royal Victoria Theatre

 January 19 to 22.
 Thomas Quinlan presents the

Quinlan Opera Company

 The Greatest English Opera Co. Ever Organized
 Company of 175 People
 MONDAY—Lohengrin.
 TUESDAY—Tales of Hoffman.
 WEDNESDAY—Matinee, Rigoletto.
 WEDNESDAY—Night, Tannhauser.
 THURSDAY—Aida.
 Prices—\$3, \$2, \$1. Seats now on sale. Special Notice—Evening performance, curtain, 7.45; matinee, 2 o'clock.

Royal Victoria Theatre

 Friday and Saturday, Jan. 23 and 24
 Matinee on Saturday.
 Louis Meyer Introduces the Merry Farce Comedy, Played by the Entire All-British Company

"The Glad Eye"

 Seats on Sale Wednesday, January 21
 Prices—\$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c.
 Matinee—\$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.
 Curtain, 8.15 and 2.30.

VICTORIA THEATRE

 Douglas Street
 Opening of Victoria's Permanent Stock
Monday, January 19

 C. E. Royal Presents the Great New York Success
'THE FORTUNE HUNTER'
 Special scenic production and electrical effects. Seats now on sale at Victoria theatre.

 PRICES 50c, 25c, 15c
 Special bargain matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.30 p.m. Any seat in the house 25c.

"THE GIFT CENTRE"
Ladies' and Gents' Watches Reduced

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—and everything else in the store reduced 25 per cent., and on some lines 50 per cent.

Ladies' or Gents' Silver Wrist Watch, reliable, high-grade 15-jewelled movement. Regular price \$12.50. Now \$9.95

Ladies' Solid Gold Bracelet and Watch, regular \$47.75. Now at \$36.00

Gents' 18 ct. Extra Thin Model Dress Watch, regular \$28.50. Now \$21.40

Gents' Heavy 18 ct. Watch, fitted with high-grade, extra adjusted movement; hunting case. Regular price \$110. Now \$82.50

Ladies' Watch, 14 ct., perfectly plain hunting case, 16-jewel adjusted movement. Regular \$47.50. Now \$35.25

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Our Regular \$1 to \$1.25 Values for 50c.

And your choice from strong prints, ginghams, chambrays, holland, etc., in light or dark colors and white. Stripes, dots, small patterns and some nicely trimmed garments to select from.

Embroidered Muslin Aprons Cut to 75c

Not one is sold regularly for less than \$1.25, and most of them are our regular \$1.50 line.

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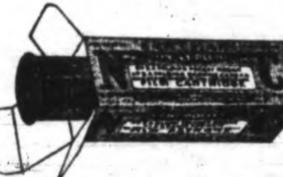
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 TORONTO, CAN.

Our Whole Stock at a Sacrifice. Cash Discounts of 10 Per Cent to 50 Per Cent

The fact that we assembled a huge stock for the Christmas trade, which, as all Victorians know, did not come up to expectations, has left us with far too much on hand. OUR STOCK MUST BE REDUCED QUICKLY.

 Canton Jaquard Silks, regular \$1.00, now \$71.40
 Jaquard Eoline Silks, regular \$1.25, now \$71.40
 Crepe de Chine in every desirable shade. Now \$71.40

Remember, our entire stock must be reduced quickly.

Oriental Importing Co.
 1601 Government Street. Phone 2862. P. O. Box 201

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

All personal items sent by mail for publication must be signed with the name and address of the sender.

A. S. Kilian, of Vancouver, is at the Empress hotel.

Mr. George W. Cox, of Winnipeg, is at the James Bay hotel.

H. A. Solti, of Summerland, is staying at the Empress hotel.

Miss Kerr, of Summerland, is registered at the James Bay hotel.

W. Shaw, of Gabriola Island, has arrived at the James Bay hotel.

Mrs. M. Burge, of Saanichton, is staying at the James Bay hotel.

Arthur Y. Parry is here from Duncan, a guest at the Strathcona hotel.

Richard Turner registered at the Empress hotel yesterday from York, Eng.

William Manson, M. P. P., of Prince Rupert, arrived at the Empress hotel yesterday.

Mrs. George Zimmerman returned to her home in Calgary last night after a visit of some weeks at the Empress hotel. She will return here in about a month's time after a trip east with Mr. Zimmerman.

Among the members of the legislature who arrived in the capital only yesterday were L. A. Campbell of Rossland; Dr. McGuire, H. H. Watson, and A. H. McGowan, of Vancouver.

Mrs. John R. Brodie who has been visiting friends in this city has now returned to her home in Brandon, Manitoba.

Fred Jenkins and Mrs. Jenkins arrived in the city last night. They are staying at the Dominion hotel.

Mrs. John R. Brodie who has been visiting friends in this city has now returned to her home in Brandon, Manitoba.

W. J. Williams came to the city yesterday and registered at the Strathcona hotel.

N. A. Summers is among the Vancouver guests registered at the Strathcona hotel.

N. MacKinnon is here from Cowichan Lake and is staying at the Strathcona hotel.

Mrs. James Sargison, 232 Superior street, will not receive on Wednesday, January 21.

H. O. Wootten is here from Vancouver for a short stay, a guest at the Strathcona hotel.

R. A. Carpenter, a well-known Seattle business man, registered at the Empress hotel yesterday.

Mrs. J. Murray and Miss Murray have returned from San Francisco and are at the James Bay hotel.

H. Barclay, of London, Ontario, is an eastern visitor in the city. He is staying at the Strathcona hotel.

N. M. Vedder arrived in the capital from Seattle yesterday and became a guest at the Strathcona hotel.

A. T. H. Severin is among the Winnipeg people at present in the city. He is staying at the Strathcona hotel.

Mrs. A. P. Horsman and Miss Ethene Horsman, of Calgary, are among the newly arrived guests at the Empress hotel.

Mrs. Bottomley is spending a short time in the capital from Chemainus. She is registered at the Strathcona hotel.

George R. McCarter, the well-known Revelstoke resident, came down to the capital yesterday and went to the Empress hotel.

W. Cawley Ricardo and W. J. Foggo, of Coldstream, the Earl of Aberdeen's ranch at Vernon, are guests at the Empress hotel.

A party which arrived at the Empress hotel yesterday included W. W. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson and Miss

George R. McCarter, the well-known Revelstoke resident, came down to the capital yesterday and went to the Empress hotel.

This proviso was adopted by the house, but failed of final action, yet in its results it was far-reaching. It marked a broad line of division in politics, splitting both parties and pointing the way for the union of all shades of anti-slavery sentiment, on the principle of freedom for the territories. The Liberty party was the first result of the Wilmot proviso, and in 1848 it was merged into the Free Soil party, a political organization which made Wilmot's proviso its principal plank. The seceders from the Democrats and Whigs launched the Free Soil party at a convention held in Buffalo in 1848. Martin Van Buren was nominated for president and Charles Francis Adams for vice-president. The ticket received a popular vote of 251,000, but not a single electoral vote. In 1852 the Free Soilers, at their Pittsburgh convention, named John P. Hale for the presidency, but his vote was small. The compromise measures of 1850 and the virtual repeal of the Missouri compromise in the act for the creation of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska in 1854 vastly increased the strength of the Free Soilers, and they formed the nucleus of the great Republican party in 1856.

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David Wilmot left congress in 1851 and became a Judge in Pennsylvania. He was not only one of the inspirers, but also one of the pioneers in the actual formation of the Republican party. At the Chicago convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency he was the temporary chairman. Wilmot's last public service was in the United States senate in the civil war period, and he died in Tawanda, Pa., in 1868.

They told her how, upon St. Agnes Eve, young virgins might have visions of delight.

And soft adorings from their loves receive.

Upon the hushy-middie of the night, when sleepers are all a-dreaming, old superstitious bodes they must retire.

And couch supine their beauties, bly white.

Nor look behind nor sideways, but re

Of heaven with upward eyes for all that they desire.

BEAUTY'S RULE OF FOUR.

Writing from Arabia a German

traveller says that Arabian women, if

they are to be regarded as really beau

tiful, must be able to show that they

possess various colors and features in

fours. Their skin, hands, teeth, and

the white of the eye must all be really

white. Other "fours" are:

Black hair, eyebrows, eyelashes, and

the centre of the eye.

Red cheeks; lips, tongue, and gums.

Long—the back, arms, fingers, and legs.

Round—the head, neck, wrist, and elbow.

Small nose, eyebrows, lips, and

fingers.

Dorothy Johnson, of Sioux City, and W. J. Carr and Mrs. Carr, of Tacoma.

E. Norman, of Mirror Lake, is a guest at the Dominion hotel.

E. L. Taylor, of Creston, B. C., is registered at the Dominion hotel.

Gordon Wilson, of Hazelton, arrived in the city this morning. He is staying at the Dominion hotel.

Mrs. Harry Borden and son, of Swan Lake, are in the city. They are registered at the Dominion hotel.

Fred Jenkins and Mrs. Jenkins arrived in the city last night. They are staying at the Dominion hotel.

Mrs. John R. Brodie who has been visiting friends in this city has now returned to her home in Brandon, Manitoba.

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Pepp
What are they?

Pepp is the name bestowed upon a new scientific preparation put up into tablet or pastile form, which provides an entirely new and effective treatment for coughs, colds and lung and throat troubles.

Did it never occur to you as peculiar that when you have a cough or a cold, or any chest trouble, you should apply medicine—not to your lungs, but to your stomach?

Look at it the other way round. Suppose you suffered from some stomach complaint—indigestion or ulceration. How strange you would think it if you were asked to take a medicine which had to be breathed in, and which went—not to your stomach, but to your lungs and breathing passages?

Pepp—this newest remedy for coughs, colds, and lung troubles—go to the lungs and breathing-tubes; direct. Pepp is really pine fumes, and certain highly beneficial medicinal extracts specially prepared by a new scientific process and then condensed into tablet form. It is like making a breathable gas sold!

You put a "Pepp" on your tongue and let it dissolve. As it does so, the healing essences it contains turn into vapor, and you BREATHE them direct to your lungs and air passages!

Just as the out-door treatment for consumption—"breathing" treatment—is now admitted to be the only rational treatment, so the "Pepp" treatment for colds and lung troubles is the only rational home treatment.

Pepp cure catarrh, coughs, bronchitis, sore throat, tightness or aching across the chest, difficulty in breathing, night cough, hoarseness, asthma, laryngitis, smoker's throat, etc. Best for children, because free from opium, morphine, or any poison.

All druggists and stores sell Pepp at 50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25.

FREE TRIAL

Cut out this article, write across it the name of this paper, and mail it to Pepp Co., Toronto, or 53 Princess Street, Winnipeg, enclosing 1 cent stamp to pay for return postage. A free trial packet of Pepp will be mailed you by return. If you have a friend suffering from a cough, cold, or any throat or lung trouble, hand this on.

THAT'S
WHAT
YOU
NEED

PEPS

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Annual Gathering of Scientists Here on Friday and Saturday.

The Entomological Society of British Columbia meets in the botanical room of the department of agriculture here on Friday and Saturday.

In addition to the usual business transacted at a gathering of this character, considerable attention will be given to the scientific progress made in the province along entomological lines in the past twelve months. Experts like Dr. Seymour Hadwen and R. C. Treherne, of the experimental farm at Agassiz, and Arthur Gibson, chief assistant entomologist of the Dominion division of entomology, are among the speakers. Observations on insects in the Okanagan, from E. P. Venables and Sidney Dash, are set down, during the progress of the debates. E. H. Blackmore will deliver the report on behalf of the Victoria district, while J. Dundas Todd will speak upon the Bee Diseases of British Columbia.

The presidential address is set for Friday evening from G. O. Day, F. E. S., of Duncan.

GOOD SCORES MADE.

Civilian Rifle Association Had Satisfactory Day at Ranges; the Figures.

The Saturday button shoot of the Civilian Miniature Rifle Club again resulted in some good scores being made. C. F. Hutchinson, in class A, won the button with the fine possible score of 100. In class B, F. Butterfield won the button, and in class C the button was won by F. Harding. The following scores were made on the association's 25 yards' range:

C. F. Hutchinson	100
M. Lounbrunner	99
R. S. Greig	98
E. H. Beatty	97
A. E. Ashe	97
H. Burns	96
G. Grassby	96
F. Butterfield	96
E. Ruttan	94
W. J. Tanner	94
W. D. Brayshaw	93
W. Wood	93
F. W. Harding	93
G. S. Williams	93
G. Harper	93

Thos. Jobin, Says

"Please use my name for reference. Send copies of my letter to everyone in Canada, as everybody should and must know of this cure, which you have for kidney trouble. I could write all day, and then would not have told you all I think about Sanol."

Extract of letter from Thos. Jobin, Esq., Jobin-Martin Co., Ltd., Winnipeg. For sale by all druggists.

Mfgd. by SANOL Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.

For sale by Cyrus H. Bowes, 28 Government St., Victoria.

SOCIALIST MEMBER BELABORS GOVERNMENT

Takes Attorney-General to Task; Orientalism in B.C.; Galleries Crowded

The galleries filled to overflowing at yesterday afternoon's sitting of the House was the tribute paid to John Place, member for Nanaimo, who had the floor for the greater part of the session and succeeded in injecting so much trenchant criticism of the McBride administration that the Speaker had some difficulty in maintaining order in the galleries, so much in sympathy were the onlookers with the charges which were being made.

Two flagrant travesties of British justice were brought to the notice of the attorney-general by the member for Nanaimo after the Speaker had given him the permission to call attention to two incidents which were scarcely related to the issue. In the first place, the Socialist member said, word had come to him of something that happened in Nanaimo two days ago. Some young boys had had a row with a Chinaman, and the latter had forthwith communicated with the police. Two "specials" had at once been dispatched to the scene, and when one of the boys had tried to get away, a "special" had whipped out his revolver and shot the boy, who is now lying in a desperate condition.

"Do you call that British justice?" asked Mr. Place pointing an accusing finger at the attorney-general.

Mr. Place strongly urged his opinion that on no account should a special constable, or any other constable, for that matter, use a revolver unless hard pressed, and in self-defence. The man was not justified in shooting, and strict orders, he thought, should be given to all servants of the law with regard to their conduct with shooting irons.

The other incident referred to was the case of a young boy who for 15 months had languished in jail without having a trial. He had been continually remanded and left in jail all the time; he would probably have been there yet, said Mr. Place, if friends had not put forth their most earnest efforts to have him bailed out.

Chorus of Praise.

Dealing with the speeches moving the reply to the address from the throne, the Nanaimo member said he could not let the fact escape him how everything was turned into an excuse for failing the wisdom, power and might of the present administration. Credit had been given the premier for the increase in mining activities in the province. His department was taking the glory most ostentatiously on its shoulders for the increase of production from 17 millions of ore in 1903 to 23 millions in 1913.

If the premier was going to take credit for that, there was another side of the same question that he might also place as a feather in his cap. It was that the department over which he presides had the reputation of possessing the heaviest death roll, per capita, in the world. He could scarcely take credit for the one without the other.

Taking up the question of revenue, the Socialist member alluded to one item which was, he declared, full of omen—namely, the three and one-half millions which had accrued to the province in the last two years or so for the entry of Chinamen. It was money easily got. Neither did it take a very wise head to procure cash in that manner. But again there was the other side. In Cumberland the Chinese were in the mines, while the herring fishing done within a fifty-mile radius of Nanaimo was done by yellow men.

"I would like to call the attention of the premier to this condition of affairs. He stands for a white Canada." The member stated he would take some other opportunity during the session of dealing with this subject further—that is, provided he was not in jail.

Self-Sacrifice.

Mr. Place remarked that he had observed with amusement the statements about the self-sacrifice of the leading members of the government. All their efforts had been so self-imposing, so charged with utter abandonment of self. There were many royal commissions about, he continued, and as a general rule he did not like them. But one royal commission he would endorse—and that was one to inquire how certain wealthy men in politics acquired their wealth—how much they had, and where they got it.

One of the speeches he had heard, he said, contained a reference to the building of three dreadnoughts. That would be a pretty poor policy. It would mean starting at once downhill, and then not being able to stop wasting money. It was up to the old country first, he added, to quit arming and equipping foreign nations.

Dubbing the premier's appointment of a committee to investigate the cause of the high price of coal as "the cheap subterfuge of a cheap politician," Mr. Place remarked that the members of the government had with intent closed their eyes to the one thing last session which lay at the very heart of the matter—the trouble in the mines. An inquiry and investigation then would have done much. Yet the representatives of Vancouver, where the high price of coal was most felt, had voted flat against the investigation.

He hoped that the inquiries of the labor commission would lead to more advanced legislation on labor matters. He was convinced that if they brought in a report consistent with the actual conditions of affairs and in all sincerity, good would ensue. A few years ago British Columbia compared favorably with every one of the states in its labor laws and conditions; now it was far behind. The workman's compensation act of the province was a disgrace to any country, and only resulted in the lawyers grabbing 50 per cent. of what the widows and orphans should have. Also the scope was too limited.

J. G. C. Wood, member for Alberni, moved the adjournment of the debate.

REFUSED TO CHANGE RULE FOR DIVISIONS

House Still Requires Three
Members to Demand
Yeas and Nays

The member for Newcastle was in great form yesterday and in addition to opposing the passage of the premier's commission bill, came forth with a clever piece of special pleading that was as much appreciated by the serried ranks of Conservative members as by the crowded galleries.

This was an appos of resolution 110 of the rules of the house, which provides that a division of the yeas and nays shall not be entered on the journals unless demanded by three members.

The member for Newcastle asked the house to endorse a resolution amending the clause by changing the three into two, to enable the member for Nanaimo and himself to secure a record of the will of the house without first having secured the consent of the government.

"If we have no fear of the public becoming aware of what we are doing here, we should make every provision for them to find out. The rule providing for three applicants was made, he said, at a time when the present fiscal position did not obtain. I do not think there should be any qualms about changing the rules of the house now and again. Many acts of importance to the public are considerably altered every year."

He did not want, he said, to rest on the generosity of the premier every time a division was wanted. Besides, the premier's promise to help them out might well falter at a time when he was not particularly anxious of having the vote known.

The premier in replying, stated that the position had not materially changed since the same question came up last year. "Our friends," he added, "are now in a position to comply with rule 110. They are fearful lest it may occur that divisions take place and the public are not properly acquainted of their own disposition."

The premier launched into a grievance against the Socialist members for continually combatting any measure that the government might chance to bring down. It was not his intention to deprive the press and public of any records that come before the house. The government was always willing, when the matter was suggested to lend their aid in procuring a division.

Credit had been given the premier for the increase in mining activities in the province. His department was taking the glory most ostentatiously on its shoulders for the increase of production from 17 millions of ore in 1903 to 23 millions in 1913.

The "motion," he concluded, "will be opposed by the government."

A division was called for by Parker Williams and the resolution was rejected by 29-2.

MEMBERS UNSEATED, SAYS MR. WILLIAMS

Applies Section 29 of Constitution
to Position of
Commissioners

In opposing the second reading of the premier's act to authorize the payment of certain expenses in connection with commissions issued under the great seal, Parker Williams, M. P. for Newcastle, yesterday afternoon took the point that the members in question had forfeited their seats, and that the bill in effect was an amendment of the constitution.

He quoted from section 29 of the provincial constitution, which is very clear on the point: "No person who soever holding or enjoying, undertaking or executing directly or indirectly, alone or with any other, by himself or by the interposition of any trustee or third party, any contract or agreement with his majesty, or with any public officer or department, with respect to the public service of the province, or under which any public money of the province is to be paid for any service or work, shall be eligible as a member of the legislative assembly, nor shall he sit or vote in the same."

The member for Newcastle was emphatic that the bill could not possibly legalize the position of the three members—Messrs. Shaw, Hayward and Lucas—for whose benefit it was formulated.

"They have forfeited their seats," he said, "at the moment they accepted

money from the public treasury, and to get back they must be reinstated by the electors."

If their position demands a seat at all, it is proof that they are beyond the remedy of the constitution.

Mr. Williams evoked much laughter by his description of the manner in which the member for Cowichan and the member for Yale had each impeded the premier for the chairmanship of the commission. The premier's plea for their self-sacrifice was rather upset, he thought, by their tremendous eagerness to occupy the chief position.

"I have it on excellent authority," concluded the irrepressible member, "that on two distinct occasions the premier had to leave by the window to escape the importunities of these rival gentlemen." He sympathized with the members heartily, but maintained that they had no case.

In speaking for the second reading, the premier said the purpose was to banish any possible doubt as to the right of certain members to receive moneys to compensate them for personal expenses incurred as members of provincial commissions, and to permit the member for Kamloops, as a mem-

FOUR WINTERS OF RHEUMATISM

Cured of Sciatica and Muscular
Rheumatism by 'Fruit-a-tives'

"Ridgetown, Ont., May 21, 1913. "Fruit-a-tives" cured me of Rheumatism. It was the only medicine that made any impression on me. I was a terrible sufferer from Rheumatism. I was laid up for four winters with Sciatica and Muscular Rheumatism, and was completely crippled.

"Some neighbor of mine told me that 'Fruit-a-tives' helped him, and I started in to take them. I used 'Fruit-a-tives' faithfully for two years, taking them every day as I saw they were doing me good, and the results were marvelous.

"For over two years I have been completely free from any rheumatic pains whatever, and I give 'Fruit-a-tives' the credit: W. H. RACHER.

80c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c.

At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

ber of a federal commission, to receive money from Ottawa.

The premier reminded his auditors that the expenses of the Indian lands commission were borne equally by the Dominion and the province.

On the personal solicitation of himself, the members for Cowichan and Yale had consented to accept positions on the commission on agriculture, and the work that had been accomplished, he believed, would prove to be the most important ever accomplished under the auspices of the Public Inquiries act.

There was abundance of precedence, he said, for members of the chamber serving on royal commissions, and asked for its approval on that ground.

The government, he remarked, would be in a position in 1915 to submit an act which would have the findings of the commission as inspiration and authority. He moved the second reading.

The bill passed its second reading and will go through committee stage some time to-day.

MANY WERE PRESENT AT CLUB'S RECEPTION

Thomas Quinlan Speaks Before Women's Canadian Club; Delightful Musical Numbers

Nearly four hundred people gathered in the Alexandra ball-room yesterday afternoon to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Quinlan, the guests of the Canadian Women's club. Mrs. Jenkins, the president of the club, was in the chair.

With the delightful rendering of "O Canada," by Miss Charlotte Spencer, her sister, Miss Florence Spencer, acting as accompanist, the programme began. Miss Spencer was in splendid voice, and this and her two later solos were greatly appreciated, being sung with an excellent degree of shading and warmth. It is hoped that Victoria may have many more opportunities of hearing this gifted artiste.

Mr. Quinlan was then introduced by Mrs. Jenkins, but owing to stress of business apologized for having to cut off his speech. Instead of speaking on Music, as he had arranged to do, he was only able to congratulate Victoria on its beautiful new opera house—"I have never seen a theatre I liked better," he said, amid applause—and to express the hope that sufficient support would be afforded his company to enable him to include Victoria in his next year's tour. The opportunity of hearing grand opera efficiently rendered was now before the public of Victoria, and he presented some of the best and most popular operas, including the earlier masterpieces of Wagner, but he hoped next year to present some of the later works, such as "Tristan und Isolde" and the "Meistersingers." Mr. Quinlan then excused himself as he was urgently needed at the theatre, and the musical part of the programme was proceeded with.

Miss Justin Gilbert, who is a pupil of the school of study in Germany, contributed a delightful violin solo, followed by a canzonette of Godard's as encore, accompanied by Mrs. Gibson and Mrs. Macdonald Fahey, giving two songs in her inimitable manner, and being called upon for an encore, which she kindly responded to later in the programme. Mrs. Bridgewater acting as her accompanist, Miss Spencer then sang again, and exquisite bouquets were presented to the three ladies by Faith and Gloria, Mrs. T. B. Monk's little daughters, after which the meeting resolved itself into a purely social function and afternoon tea was served.

Among those on the platform with Mrs. Jenkins, who was attired in black satin and lace, were Mrs. Quinlan, in a navy blue cloth gown with a feathered hat, and Mrs. D. C. Reid, in black velvet with ermine and a large plumed with white. In the audience were noticed: Mrs. Harry Briggs, in a lovely peacock blue velours wrap edged with fur and a black velvet hat; Mrs. Willie Holmes, in a becoming brown coat with dark fur and a hat trimmed with tango feathers; Mrs. W. J. Roper, in black velours with ermine, and white fantasy feathers in a black hat; Mrs. Lang, in leopard skin furs and a brown costume; Mrs. Martin; Miss Lillian Smith, in grey, with a large black hat; Mrs. Lugrin

An Exceptionally Cheap 40 Acre Ranch

1½ MILES FROM COWICHAN STATION

About seven acres under cultivation and twenty acres cleared. The remaining thirteen acres are grazing land, with a few stumps. A creek with dam runs through the property. Twenty chains on Government road. We have carefully inspected this land and can recommend it as a snap.

Price Reduced to \$4,500

Easy Terms Arranged.

F 279

Pemberton & Son

Fort Street

Phone 2790

TRACKAGE

We have for sale an exceptionally fine Warehouse Site of over two acres on V. & S. railway. It will pay you to investigate this as property situated as this is will in the near future be in great demand. Price \$10,000. Terms arrange.

Tracksell, Douglas & Co.

722 Yates Street.

Phones 4176 and 4177

Building Sites

904—St. Ann Street, 50x116	\$1625
900—Hampshire Road, N., 50x146	\$2300
899—Cranmore-Hampshire (corner) 60x125	\$2500
877—Granite-Victoria Ave. (corner) 75x110	\$4000
879—Linden Ave., 60x157	\$3800
866—Fairfield Road, 50x169	\$2000

We have two amounts of \$2500 each for good agreements of sale.

Heisterman, Forman & Co.

Phone 55

1210 Broad St.

Why Pay Rent?

\$250 Cash

Will buy four-room new and modern cottage on Hillside avenue carline. House is well-built with good basement. Hot and cold water, sewer, etc. Lot is 50x113 ft.

Price \$2700

Balance payable as rent.

CURRIE & POWER

1214 Douglas Street

Phone 1466

A. H. HARMAN
1207 Langley Street
Opposite Court House.
Member Victoria Real Estate Exchange

MODERN AND WELL FITTED SIX-ROOMED HOUSE.
On lot 50 x 172, within a few yards of Fort Street car line. Price \$5,500. Cash and terms arranged. Or would rent at \$50.00 monthly.

J. STUART YATES
416 Central Building.

FOR SALE
Two valuable water lots with 2 large wholesale warehouses and wharf, situated at the foot of Yates street. **TO RENT**

Three-storey warehouse, Wharf street. For particulars apply to J. Stuart Yates, 416 Central Building.

HOUSES BUILT

On Instalment Plan

D. H. BALE
Contractor, Builder
and Architect:
Corner Fort and
Stadacona Ave.
Telephone 1140

L. U. CONYERS & CO.
650 View Street

Chaucer Street—Cottage, 5 rooms, modern conveniences; lot 50 x 120; reasonable terms. Price \$2,500

Fairfield Estate—Oxford street, cottage, 5 rooms, all modern conveniences throughout, up-to-date in every respect; reasonable terms. Price \$4,500

Monterey Avenue—Choice, level building site; easy terms. \$1,600

St. Ann Street, Oak Bay—Lot, very desirable building site, splendid location; terms to arrange. \$1,600

We have clients who are open to buy 4 and 5-room cottages. What have you to offer?

For Rent—House, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, fronting on paved street.

Fire Insurance Written.

MONEY TO LOAN.

FOR SALE CORDWOOD

T. A. OAK

Phone 2943. Prompt delivery.

Terms Cash.

BAIRD & M'KEON

1210 Douglas St. et.

ARNOLD ST.

New, thoroughly modern bungalow, 7 rooms, on lot 50 x 130.

Easy terms can be arranged. Price is \$6,350

GLADSTON AV.

New 9-roomed modern house. Den and hall finished in oak, hot water heating. First-class in every respect. By seeing the house you will appreciate it as a snap.

Lot 70 x 141. Cash, \$2,000. Price is \$12,000

POINT STREET.

New, modern 6-roomed bungalow, with garage, on full size lot. Terms can be arranged. Price is \$5,500

CHAPMAN ST.

Close to Cook St., fine lot, facing south; size 50 x 135 to a lane. Terms, ½ cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. Price \$2,400

MONTEREY AVENUE.

Choice, level building site; easy terms. \$1,600

FOR SALE

Cameron Lumber Co. Mill Wood

\$2.00 big double load; \$1.50 sin-

gle load, and 4 ft. stabs. All

good, sound wood. Orders

promptly filled. **PHONE 5000**

THE DORMITORY

of the

Y.M.C.A.

Is a Good Place to Stay

Clean, Comfortable Rooms

Every Convenience

Best Bathing Facilities in City

Splendidly Heated, Lighted, Etc.

Rates, \$2.00 to \$16.00 per month.

See Office Secretary

Y. M. C. A.

Phone 2880. Blanchard and View

ALTADENA

The choice of lots on Wilkinson Road.

Buy a lot and we will build for you.

Small cash payment, balance same as rent.

BRITISH CANADIAN HOM BUILDERS

Ground Floor, Belmont Bldg.

Phone 3231.

FOR SALE

**SMALL and Well Appointed Apartment House
On Car Line in Best Part of Fairfield District
Good Revenue Producer**

Apply for particulars to

Swinerton & Musgrave
Winch Building, 640 Fort St. Phone 491

1914. P. No. 2
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Victoria Registry).

In the Matter of the Companies Act

and Amending Acts

and

In the Matter of Pennock and Godfrey Company, Limited

By Order of the Honorable Mr. Justice

Gregory, Dated 19th January,

1914. Herein.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition

was presented to the said Court

on the 29th day of September, 1913, and whose

trial was had on the 29th day of December, 1913, before the Honorable Mr. Justice

Gregory, and whose judgment and order

was made in the said cause.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS

ADVERTISEMENTS under this head 1 cent per word per insertion; 50 cents per line per month.

ACCOUNTANT

F. H. KIDD, G.A. - Auditor, Assessor and Accountant. 200 Broad St., Trade Building, Victoria, B. C. Companies incorporated, etc. 52

ARCHITECTS

JESSE M. WARREN, Architect, 503 Central Bldg. Phone 3067.

WILSON & MILNER, LIMITED, Architects, 221-2 Pemberton Block, Victoria, B. C. Phone 1582.

HUBERT-SAVAGE, A. R. I. A., 4 Haynes Block, Fort Street. Phone 2112.

C. ELWOOD WATKINS, Architect, 201 and 2, Green Block, corner Broad and Trounce Ave. Phone 2121 and 1338.

CHIROPRACTORS

MR. AND MRS. BARKER, surgeon-chiropractors. 14 years practical experience. 912 Fort Street.

CHIROPRACTY, manuring, hair-dressing. Hotel Brunswick, Room 1. Phone 2121.

CONSULTING ENGINEER

W. G. WINTERBURN, M.I.N.A. prepares candidates for examination for certificates, stationery and marine. 216 Bastion Square. Phone 1583.

DENTISTS

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewel Block, cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Telephones: Officer, 227; Residence, 122.

DR. W. F. FRASER, 73 Yates street, Garecke Block. Phone 261. Office hours, 9:30 a. m. to 6 p. m.

ENGRAVERS

HALL-TONE AND LINE ENGRAVING. Commercial work a specialty. Designs for advertising and business stationery. R. C. Engraving Co., Times Building. Orders received at Times Business Office.

ARTISTIC ENGRAVING - Monograms, inscriptions, crests, etc. E. Abbott, 424 Sayward Building.

GENERAL ENGRAVER, Stencil Cutter and Seal Engraver. Geo. Crowther, 96 Wharf street, behind Post Office.

LAND SURVEYORS

GREEN BROS., BURDEN & CO., civil engineers. Drawing and B. S. land surveys. 401 Pemberton Block. Branch offices in Nelson, Fort George and Hazelton.

GORE & MCGREGOR, LTD., civil engineers, British Columbia land surveyors, land agents, timber cruisers, Chancery Chambers, Langley street.

LANDSCAPE GARDENERS

PACIFIC COAST BUILDING MOVER - Estimating, furnished free. All work guaranteed. Phone 482. Res. 1625 Yates street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

ADVERTISEMENTS under this head, 1 cent per word per insertion; 50 cents per line per month.

TURKISH BATHS

SANITARY TURKISH BATHS - Under supervision of ladies in attendance, by appointment. Hours, 2 p. m. to 2 a. m. Room for transients. 534 Yates street, upstairs, entrance in lane.

TUITION

STANDARD TUITION in penmanship, bookkeeping and commercial subjects by an experienced business college teacher. Address Tutor, P. O. Box 261.

FOWL BAY PREPARATORY SCHOOL re-opens January 2. Terms at 3000 Pinewood Ave. 521.

VOICE CULTURE

OSCAR GOLDSCHMIDT, late conductor Royal Opera, Cassel (Germany). Voice culture, piano forte, theory, etc. 1000 Yates Street. Phone 3804 and 1307.

R. THOS. STEELE, artistic singing based upon scientifically ascertained facts. 726 Courtney street. Phone 2287.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ADVERTISEMENTS under this head, 1 cent per word per insertion; 2 insertions; 2 cents per word; 4 cents per line per week; 50 cents per month. No advertisement for less than 10 cents. No advertisement charged for less than \$1.

ART GLASS

A. F. ROY'S art glass leaded lights for churches, schools, public buildings, private dwellings. Plates and stained glass sold. Works and studio, cor. Douglas and Yates. Studio, 121-2 Douglas St. Fire Hall, Gorge road, Binsdale, Binsdale street, Douglas street cars. Phone 894.

BLUE PRINTING AND MAPS

ELECTRIC BLUE PRINT & MAP CO. 216 Central Building, View Street. Blue printing, drafting, instruments and drawing office supplies. Phone 1534.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

WALTER HUGHTON, general building contractor. 73 Yates St. Phone 2725.

BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR - Alterations and repairs, personal supervision. Estimated by W. E. Tapley, 1218 Langley street. Phone 512.

NICHOLLS BROS. contractors. Excavating, fence building and concrete work done. Res. 380 Bushby street. Phone 4141.

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER - All kinds of repairs and cement work. Estimates free. Jos. Parker, 165 Joseph street. Phone 4621.

BUILDING MOVERS

PACIFIC COAST BUILDING MOVER - Estimates furnished free. All work guaranteed. Phone 482. Res. 1625 Yates street.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING

SMITH & STOTT, chimneys and flues cleaned. 1423 Government street. Phone 2530.

CHIMNEYS CLEANED - Defective flues to rent. Phone 468. 721 Yates.

CONCRETE AND CEMENT WORK

PHONE 3696 - Window cleaner and janitor work. Higginbotham, Gladstone avenue. 514.

ATTENTION - To ensure thoroughness of promptness. Phone 1383. The Island Window Cleaning Co., 723 Princess Ave., for window cleaning and janitor work.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS

IVES & TELFER, removed from Pandore street, 162 Government street to Westholme Hotel. English watch repairing our specialty.

CUSTOMS BROKERS

MCNAULY BROS., customs brokers. Out-of-town correspondence solicited. 624 Fort street. Phone 2615.

ALFRED M. HOWELL, customs broker, forwarding and commission agent real estate. Province Bldg., 100 Broad. Government Telephone 1501. Res. 1627.

DRY CLEANING

HERMAN & LEVY, French dry cleaners. Ladies' fine garment cleaning, alterations on ladies' and men's garments, speciality. We can and will do. 86 Yates street. Phone 1586.

DYING AND CLEANING

THE "MODERN" - Cleaning, dyeing, pressing, repairing. Ladies' fine garment cleaning, specialities. 16 Government Street, opposite Empress Theatre. 180. Open evenings.

E. MCDONALD, masseur. Royal Swedish massage; outside cases by appointment. 738 Yates. 81 King's road. Phone 4655.

MESSAGE - MEDICAL MASSAGE

MESSAGE - R. H. Barker, qualified masseur, from the National Hospital, London. Scientific treatment. 912 Fort St. Phone 1749.

LIFE INSURANCE.

W. B. COLLYER, special representative for Sun Life of Canada (and England). Sun Life Office, Sayward Bldg. Phone 1749.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 148 Broad street. Phone 2624.

L. N. WING ON, 201 Douglas street. Phone 22.

FISH

W. M. WIGGLESWORTH, 1421 Broad street. Fresh oysters, first of the season, arriving daily. Phone 661.

FLOOR OILS

IMPERIAL WAXINE, Ainsworth, Floor Oil, Lustering. Auto Polish. Imperial Waxine Co., Phone 1568. 228 Fisguard street.

FURNITURE MOVERS

JEFFERS BROS. & LAM TRANSFER - Pad and furniture movers, general moving, trucks for general trucking. Office, 726 View St. Phone 1567; res. 601 Gorge road. Phone 4661.

NURSING

MRS. E. HOOD, maternity nurse. Phone 4601.

CERTIFIED NURSE - MIDWIFE, by C. M. B. Exam. Patients taken in nurse's home if desired. Mrs. Prince, corner of Fraser and June streets, Esquimalt.

SHORTHAND

SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 1611 Government Street, removed from 1509 Broad street. Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping thoroughly taught. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

TAXIDERMISTS

WHERRY & TOW, taxidermists, successors to Fred Foster, 225 Pandora and Broad streets. Phone 321.

PHYSICAL CULTURE

PHYSICAL CULTURE, MECHANICAL THERAPY - D. J. Morrison, D. M. T., druggist, health specialist. 912 Fort St. Phone 4651.

OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN

KELLEY & KELLEY, Graduates Optometrists. Eyes examined, glasses fitted, very reasonable prices. 20-12 Hibben-Bone Bldg. Appointment Phone 1387.

PACIFIC SHEET METAL WORKS

Cornice work, skylights, metal windows, door and window frames, sheet metal, furnace, metal ceiling, etc.

METAL WORKS

WUNK WANTED - JUNK - Auto tires, brass, copper, lead, barrels, sacks, cast iron. We pay absolutely the highest prices. It will pay you to sell to Victoria Junk Agency, 1325 Wharf street.

TURKISH BATHS

STANDARD TURKISH BATHS - Under supervision of ladies in attendance, by appointment. Hours, 2 p. m. to 2 a. m. Room for transients. 534 Yates street, upstairs, entrance in lane.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

ADVERTISEMENTS under this head, 1 cent per word per insertion; 50 cents per line per month.

LIVELY STABLES

STANDARD STEAM LAUNDRY, LTD. - The white laundry. We guarantee first-class work and prompt delivery. Phone 1917. Mt. View street.

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LIVELY STABLES



When We Recommend

An article you can depend upon it being first class for we do not recommend any food product that we do not know all about. So if you are in doubt as to what to buy ask us with confidence that you will be supplied with the best. Ask any of our old customers. If this is not so.

Dixi H. Ross & Company

INDEPENDENT GROCERS, 1347 GOVERNMENT STREET

Telephone 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept., Tel. 53

THE EXCHANGE

718 FORT ST. Phone 1737

KITCHEN WARE, DINING CHAIRS, TABLES, DESKS, BOOKSHELVES, BRASS GOODS. BAMBOO FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER.

Unavoidable Postponement

Owing to the fact that Dr. Medd is unable to get his Holstein cattle over from James Island, to Saanichton, in time to have them sold by auction tomorrow, at the Prairie Tavern, Saanichton, Messrs. Stewart Williams & Company have been compelled to postpone the auction until a later date, which will be announced in due course. The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams.

Messrs. Edwards & Fuller

AUCTIONEERS. have been instructed by S. & E.'s to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

at the Pacific Motor Car Co.

941 View Street.

on Saturday Next, January 24

at 2 o'clock

Ten Motor Cars

Consisting of Two Absolutely New 6-Cylinder 50 h.p. Seven-Passenger Touring Cars, fully equipped; Five New 4-Cylinder 50 h.p. Five-Passenger Touring Cars; Three Slightly Used Cars, one E. M. F., two Tudhope.

The majority of these cars are all equipped with an electric self-starter, electric lights, top and wind screen, and all have full complement of tire tools and repair kits. These cars are the latest model and design, and are now on view at the garage, 941 View street. Further information may be obtained from the auctioneers.

EDWARDS & FULLER
Phone 2149 1119 Fort Street

Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co

Only instructed by Tolmie & Stewart will sell by

Public Auction

at their premises, 607 Yates St.

near Government St., on

Thursday January 22

At 2 o'clock

a quantity of

Wines, Liquors, Bar Fixtures etc.

including:

Very Handsome Mahogany Back Bar and Counter, Tables, Chairs, Clock, Bronze Figure "Highland Mary," Bar Tools, Bitter Bottles, Demijohns, Carpenter's Tools, Step-ladder, Small Desk, Cash Register, Capsuling Machine, Shelving, Strong Truck, Wine Measures, etc.

At the same time they will dispose of a quantity of Wines and Spirits, including 2 doz. Brandy, 24 doz. Sherry, 3 doz. Port, 3 doz. Rye Whiskey, all bottled by Tolmie & Stewart, and a quantity of Broken Case Goods.

STEWART WILLIAMS,
The Auctioneer.

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF OAK BAY

NOTICE TO WATER CONSUMERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the water supply will be shut off, during the night, for main-testing purposes, between the hours of 1 a.m. and 5 a.m., in sections of the Municipality.

JAMES FAIRWEATHER,
Water Commissioner.

To the educated ad reader,
QUALITY OF GOODS is of first
importance — price-concessions
secondary.

MELLOR BROS LTD INTERIOR DECORATORS

JOHNSON'S WOOD DYES
LOWE BROS. PAINTS
GLIDDEN VARNISHES

819 Broughton St.

OAK BAY COUNCIL

First Meeting of Year is Held; Extension of Hydrants is Required.

The municipal council of Oak Bay settled down to work last evening, after being sworn in earlier in the day. Reference was made by Reeve Oliver to the retirement of his predecessor, and also that of Councillor F. R. Pemberton.

The reeve appointed Councillor Brown as chairman of the works committee, and on the finance committee will be Councillor McGregor, chairman; Councillors Elliott, Burdick and Gordon; J. S. Floyd was re-elected auditor.

In passing an amendment of the building by-law, reference was made to the new by-law in Victoria, which is being consolidated, and it will probably serve as a model to the district municipality in further amendments.

Fire Chief Davis wrote with regard to the necessary increase in the hydrants in the district, pointing out that the present ones were too far apart, and offering to assist the engineer in suggesting what improvements should be made. It was decided to confer with the chief on the matter.

In accepting rock from Gonzales hill from C. C. Pemberton the council indicated that it did not bind itself to the extension of Highland drive and other roads in the subdivision. Improvements on Beach drive are to be carried out from the proceeds of the Dominion grant, and the district member, F. H. Shepherd, M. P., is to be communicated with on the matter.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

On October 28 Mrs. Elba Demerall was bicycling at the corner of Oak Bay avenue and Richmond road when on account of the condition of the road, as she alleges, she fell from the bicycle, as a result of which she has since been in hospital. She has lodged a complaint with the city council, claiming compensation. While the solicitor advised the repudiation of the liability, the council decided last evening to refer the subject to the finance committee for a report.

GARBAGE CONTRACTS.

When the late city council left the garbage contract to its successors, it appears to have bequeathed a legacy of trouble. Legal action is threatened by Bass and Bullock-Webster on behalf of one of the tenderers, although in a communication addressed to the city council last evening they indicated a willingness to accept the idea of calling for new tenders as a solution of the present problem. While the letter was referred to the solicitor the points at issue in the contract are to be taken up in the sanitary committee.

TO PUT ON FLESH AND INCREASE WEIGHT

A Physician's Advice.

Most thin people eat from four to six pounds of meat a day, fat-making food every day and still do not increase in weight one ounce, while on the other hand many of the plump, chunky folks eat very lightly, and yet gain all the time. It is natural to see that this is the nature of the individual. It isn't Nature's way at all.

Thin folks stay thin because their bodies are not strong and defective. They absorb just enough of the food they eat to maintain life and a semblance of health and strength. Stuffing won't help them. A dozen meals a day won't make them gain a single "stap" these people. All thin people eat in the intestines until they pass from the body as waste. What such people need is something that will prepare their fatty food elements so that the blood can absorb them and deposit them all about the body—something too, that will multiply their red blood corpuscles and increase their body carrying power.

For such a condition I always recommend eating a Sargol tablet with every meal. Sargol is not, as some believe, a patented drug, but is a scientific combination of six of the most effective and powerful flesh-building elements known to chemistry. It is absolutely harmless, yet wonderfully effective and a single tablet eaten with each meal often has the effect of increasing the weight of the man or woman from three to five pounds a week. Sargol is sold by D. E. Campbell, prescription store, Victoria, B. C., and other good druggists everywhere on a positive guarantee of weight increase or money back.

Health and Morals—Alderman McCandless (chairman re-appointed), Sargent and Dillworth.

Cemetery and home—Alderman Sargent (chairman), Dillworth and McCandless.

Agricultural board—Alderman Cuthbert (chairman), McCandless and Sargent.

Legislative—Alderman Bell (chairman), Todd and Fullerton.

Fire Wardens—Alderman Fullerton (chairman re-appointed), Bell and Todd.

Health and Morals—Alderman McCandless (chairman re-appointed), Sargent and Dillworth.

Cemetery and home—Alderman Sargent (chairman), Dillworth and McCandless.

Agricultural board—Alderman Cuthbert and McCandless.

Library commissioners—Alderman McCandless (chairman re-appointed).

SPECIAL WEDNESDAY

Women's Gold Pumps in woven wire cloth and gold kid, silver in woven wire cloth; rhinestone ornament and Cuban heel. Reg. value \$10. Wednesday, per pair. \$6.90

Don't fail to visit the Blue Ribbon Sale. Entire stock reduced 25 per cent.

Mutrie & Son

1209 Douglas Street & Block

Peter McQuade & Son

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ALDERMAN M'NEILL IS NAMED CHAIRMAN

Mayor Stewart Appoints Him to Chief Post; Personnel of Committees

and "W. Merchant, Rev. Dr. Leslie Clay is the third member of the board. *Members of committees last year.

Alderman Cuthbert congratulated the mayor on his election, and expressed his willingness to do anything asked of him. He also welcomed the other men who were new to the board. He desired, however, to say that ex-Alderman Glasson was absent from his seat because he was one of the most painstaking and conscientious aldermen who had ever sat at that board.

Mayor Stewart believed the only way a mayor could be a success was to take the aldermen into his confidence, and he did that immediately on being sworn in. In that respect he mentioned the three-man committee system as a good one, which he believed worked out well.

TO CONSIDER INCREASE.

Council is Asked to Pay License Inspectors More for Work.

Application having been made by the license inspectors for an increase of salary on account of the extra work due to the hotel system extension, the city council decided last evening to refer the subject to the estimates committee for consideration.

The mayor got down to business quickly, briefly naming his committees, and indicating that a great deal of work lay before them, dependent only on the speediness with which the necessary finances were available. The new work would be the Johnson street bridge. He expressed a hope that the necessary funds would be available to take the aldermen into his confidence, and he did that immediately on being sworn in. In that respect he mentioned the three-man committee system as a good one, which he believed worked out well.

CIVIC SUPPLIES.

The early part of the municipal year is always occupied largely with tenders for supplies, when the local merchant is placed in competition with outside firms in bidding for city supplies. For a large quantity of material tenders were opened by Mayor Stewart yesterday at the first meeting of the new year. The various tenders were referred to the different committees for tabulation and report.

"CASCARETS" RELIEVE SICK, SOUR STOMACH

Move Acids, Gases and Clogged Waste From Liver and Bowels

Get a 10-cent box now.

That awful sourness, belching of acid and foul gases; that pain in the pit of the stomach, the heartburn, nervousness, nausea, bloating after eating, sickness and sick headache, means a disordered stomach, which cannot be regulated until you remove the cause.

Your stomach trouble is not your stomach's fault. Your stomach is as good as any.

Try Cascarets; they immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested and fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry off the constipated waste matter and poison from the bowels. Then your stomach trouble is ended. A Cascaret to-night will straighten you out by morning—a 10-cent box from any drug store will keep your stomach sweet; liver and bowels regular for months. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a good, gentle cleansing, too.

Health and Morals—Alderman McCandless (chairman re-appointed), Sargent and Dillworth.

Cemetery and home—Alderman Sargent (chairman), Dillworth and McCandless.

Agricultural board—Alderman Cuthbert (chairman), McCandless and Sargent.

Legislative—Alderman Bell (chairman), Todd and Fullerton.

Fire Wardens—Alderman Fullerton (chairman re-appointed), Bell and Todd.

Health and Morals—Alderman McCandless (chairman re-appointed), Sargent and Dillworth.

Cemetery and home—Alderman Sargent (chairman), Dillworth and McCandless.

Agricultural board—Alderman Cuthbert and McCandless.

Library commissioners—Alderman McCandless (chairman re-appointed).

TWO WEEK SHIFTS

Work Question to Be Taken Up by Committees; Industrial Committee Finds Work to Do.

An echo of the alternative shift system came up in the city council last evening, when Alderman Cuthbert asked for the question of the placing of men on work for two weeks' stretches to be taken up in the sanitary committee with a view to discontinuing the system.

The council adopted the suggestion without debate, recognizing that the present system has been far from satisfactory, and has resulted in considerable inconvenience to working men. Much has been heard on this subject in the campaign and it was not surprising that the council early suggested some change to the officials.

The first duty of the industrial committee, a new body under Alderman Okell's chairmanship, will be to look into the question of making the labor bureau more effective, and to consider the question of opening a free labor bureau, as suggested by a correspondent, H. A. Treen.

Criticism of the Yates street bureau came from several quarters, Alderman Okell describing it as a "joke." His object in establishing it originally, the alderman said, was to give Victoria citizens a chance for work first.

CONDUCT NEGOTIATIONS

City Council Appoints Committee to Take Up Question of Johnson Street Bridge.

In connection with the Johnson street bridge, the city council last evening appointed a committee consisting of Alderman Cuthbert, Okell & Porter, with the mayor and principal members of the council at once.

Alderman Cuthbert urged a number of reasons why the committee should be appointed and said it was desirable that the